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CARTER'S CALL FOR SALT RATIFICATION 'HYPOCRITICAL'

LD142316 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Washington, 14 Jan, TASS--President Carter sent on Tuesday an annual report of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency to Congress. In the accompanying document he declares in favour of the ratification of the SALT II treaty, stating that this document constitutes a considerable step in establishing arms control. The calls seems rather hypocritical, for the President himself initiated the disrupting of the ratification of the treaty on the pretext of events in Afghanistan. It is common knowledge that long before events in Afghanistan, guided by purely short-term considerations, Carter had embarked on the path of boosting the arms race, heightening international tensions, and, as a consequence, renouncing the former stance on the SALT II treaty. The overdue call for the ratification of the SALT II treaty attests to the fact that Carter is trying to decline responsibility at the end of his presidency for thwarting the ratification of the major international document directed at restricting armaments and strengthening security in the world.

FRG OPINION LINKS EUROMISSILES, SALT TREATY

LD131611 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Sentiments Changing"]

[Text] New York--The New York TIMES points out in a dispatch from Bonn that "K. Voigt, foreign policy spokesman of the Social Democratic Party's [SPD] parliamentary group, has declared that, if the U.S. Senate does not vote in support of the SALT II treaty, then the NATO countries' decision to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe must be reconsidered."

As K. Voigt declared in an interview for the New York TIMES, immediately after it became clear that the possibility of ratifying this treaty in its present form was unlikely, the process of reconsidering the decision of the North Atlantic pact allies began among SPD members in the FRG and in other NATO countries. K. Voigt declared that he was not speaking on behalf of the government of Chancellor H. Schmidt but was expressing "the party's general attitude toward this problem, particularly the opinion of young party members," the dispatch states.

West Germany's FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU had previously published an interview with K. Voigt in which he voiced the conviction that "the NATO countries should think afresh about the decisions adopted in 1979 to produce and deploy new American medium-range missiles in West Europe," K. Voigt substantiates the need to review those decisions with reference to the "new situation" which has developed, in his opinion, by virtue of the fact that the United States has still not ratified the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. In this way, he declared, "the United States has cast doubt on the foundation of the proposal for arms limitation talks. For if an individual element is removed from the overall concept, then, by the logic of things, it is also necessary to reconsider the remaining parts of that concept." "The SPD is opposed to automatism in the sphere of modernizing American arms in Europe," the West German deputy said.

Referring to a similar interview granted by K. Voigt to the Deutschlandfunk radio station, the KOLNER STADT-ANZEIGER writes that the theme of the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe is once again becoming a subject for discussion and is once again generating heated debate. Although the FRG, guided by its alliance considerations, has already said "yes" to the deployment of the new American missiles on its territory, we cannot avoid discussion of this issue. It is a disputed issue. The U.S. Senate's refusal to ratify the SALT II treaty is a topical factor here.

M. Schlei, deputy chairman of the SPD's parliamentary faction, declared in an interview with the DDP agency that "Deputy K. Voigt's opinion is by no means an isolated opinion within the ranks of the SPD."

GENEVA CONFERENCE ON NAMIBIAN QUESTION ENDS

LD141156 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Geneva, 14 Jan, TASS--The conference on Namibia ended here today without achieving any result due to the position taken by the Republic of South Africa which from the very beginning, did everything it could to disrupt the negotiations.

As is known, the purpose of the Geneva conference, convened under the U.N. aegis, was to elaborate measures to assure a political settlement in Namibia on transition of that country, which is now under the colonial yoke of the Republic of South Africa, to independence.

During the conference, the delegation of the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) did everything it could to assure its successful completion and to bring nearer the freedom for the Namibian people. Pretoria, however, tabled one absurd demand after another, and prevented a normal progress of the negotiations.

Having disrupted the Geneva conference, the Republic of South Africa thus has defied once again the United Nations and the entire world community of nations.

West to Blame for Collapse

LD142142 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 14 Jan 81

["The Racists and Their Patrons Are To Blame"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jan, TASS--TASS commentator Vladimir Korochantsev writes:

Because of the position taken by the racist republic of South Africa and the Western powers supporting it, the conference on Namibia, which closed today at Geneva, has failed to achieve its objectives. Its mandate included implementation of the UN plan providing for the withdrawal from the territory, illegally usurped by Pretoria, of South Africa occupation troops and the holding there of free elections under international supervision.

There is no doubt that it was precisely the military successes of the freedom fighters, the indignation of the world public, the fear of the introduction of broad economic sanctions by the world community of nations, that forced the racists to sit down to negotiate with the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO). From the very beginning of the conference, however, the Pretoria authorities as well as the representatives of the United States, Britain, France, the FRG and Canada, which assumed the role of "mediators" had opted for the tactics of procrastination, refusing to undertake specific commitments regarding the granting of independence to Namibia. Delaying and adjournment of the conference were part of the plans of the Western powers, the Paris newspaper LE MONDE wrote in this connection.

The Geneva conference demonstrated that imperialist circles are still attemtping to impose upon Namibia their own version of "independence" in order to actually preserve there the status of occupation and to perpetuate the exploitation of its people and natural resources. To counterbalance the Resolution 435 adopted by the Security Council in 1977, the racists and the Western "mediators" are attempting to railroad an old plan for knocking together a "buffer state"--an outpost for their military, political, and economic expansion in Africa.

It is for this reason that SAWPO's opponents put forward in the course of the conference patently unacceptable and unreal conditions. SWAPO, for its part, adopted a weighted and realistic approach expressing the readiness to sign without any delay a ceasefire agreement.

SWAPO President Sam Nujoma announced that his organisation will demand the convening of a special UN conference on Namibia, imposition of comprehensive sanctions against the Republic of South Africa. The question of Namibia will also be discussed at the UN General Assembly session which is to resume its deliberations on January 15. There are, however, all grounds to assume that at these forums the imperialist powers will pursue the line of disrupting the sanctions and thus disrupting a just settlement to the problem of Namibia.

And still, Namibia's independence is a matter of not so distant future whether the West or the Republic of South Africa wish that or not. The promise of its liberation lies in the victorious struggle of the Namibian people and in the growing isolation of the racists and their patrons.

Talks 'Sabotaged'

LD141606 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Geneva, 14 Jan, TASS--TASS correspondent Georgiy Draguynov reports: The responsibility for the unsuccessful outcome of the conference on Namibia rest wholly with the Republic of South Africa. This was stated today here at the press conference by President of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) Sam Nujoma. Speaking before newsmen covering the deliberations of the conference, he stressed that SWAPO intensifies its political and armed struggle against the racist regime. "The patriots of Namibia," Sam Nujoma said, "will continue to work for the imposition by the international community of comprehensive economic sanctions against the Republic of South Africa." He expressed the hope that the world public would intensify its support for the just struggle of the Namibian people.

As is known, the mandate of the Geneva conference convened under the U.N. aegis included elaboration of practical measures and the deadlines for a political settlement in Namibia and its transition to independence. The United Nations Organisation submitted a plan for resolving the Namibian problem, providing for a ceasefire, establishment of a demilitarized zone between Namibia and Angola, a provisional stationing there of U.N. troops and the holding of the genuinely free elections under U.N. supervision.

The SWAPO delegation at Geneva strove to contribute to the acceptance of that plan and, among others, stated its readiness to sign a ceasefire agreement at any time.

Pretoria, while formally consenting to discussing the U.N. plan, began from the very first day of the conference to sabotage its work. It imposed the Namibian puppets included in the South African delegations, as equal partners in the negotiations, and called into question the fact of the recognition by the international community of SWAPO as the lawful representative of the Nambian people. The Republic of South Africa demanded that the United Nations provide "guarantees" which would channel the process of the attainment by Namibia of its independence in a direction benefitting Pretoria and would assure the coming to power of Pretoria's placemen.

Political analysts are of the view that the Pretoria regime has been able to level its arrogant challenge at the international community only because the Republic of South Africa enjoys the military, diplomatic and economic support of the leading countries of the West.

Nujoma on Talks

LD142258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] The conference on Namibia which has been going on for a week in the Palais des Nations in Geneva ended today without result. The reason for the failure of the conference was the attitude of the Republic of South Africa which did everything from the very outset to wreck the talks.

The conference, which was convened under the auspices of the United Nations, was aimed at drawing up measures to bring about a political settlement in Namibia and the transition of the country, which is under the colonial yoke of the Republic of South Africa, to independence. During the conference, the delegation of the South-West African People's Organization--SWAPO--did everything to promote its successful conclusion. Pretoria, however, put forward one absurd demand after another and put obstacles in the way of the normal progress of the talks. By wrecking the Geneva conference, the Republic of South Africa has thrown down a new challenge to the United Nations and all international public opinion.

After the conference ended Sam Nujoma, leader of SWAPO, the South-West African People's Organization, gave an interview to our Geneva correspondent, Vsevolod Shishkovskiy.

[Begin Nujoma recording in English, fading to Russian translation] We patriots of Namibia, Sam Numoma stressed, will never agree to the plans for a neocolonialist solution to the Namibia problem, drawn up by the Pretoria regime with the secret approval of certain Western circles which envisage the granting of a fictitious independence to the country. We shall, therefore, extend still further the struggle for our just cause until our people become free and Namibia becomes truly independent. We are sure that together with us, as before, in this just struggle will be all progressive forces in the world, whose support has already enabled us to achieve considerable successes. I would like to take this opportunity, Sam Nujoma, the president of SWAPO, stressed in conclusion, to thank once again the Soviet Union, the CPSU and all the Soviet people for the all-round effective aid and support which they have constantly given to our just struggle for the true independence of Namibia. [end recording]

ZLATORUNSKIY PREVIEWS UPCOMING ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

LD142212 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary: "An Important Conference"]

[Text] In a few days time, on 17 January, the foreign ministers of the Islamic Conference Organization will meet in Saudi Arabia to prepare the agenda and the draft basic documents of the third summit conference of the Islamic Conference Organization. The conference is scheduled for 25-28 January. It will meet first in Mecca and will then continue its work in At-Ta'if.

According to reports from the capitals of the Islamic states, it has been decided to consider the two issues connected with the Iranian-Iraqi dispute and the search for a way to normalize relations between the two countries, then matters connected with the situation in the Middle East and the removal of the consequences of Israeli aggression and the solving of the Palestinian question, in addition to the report of the Jerusalem committee and other topics, as main issues of the conference of the Islamic Conference Organization.

The citing of these issues clearly indicate the importance of this conference and the need to convene it at this critical time. It is not by chance that a number of Arab and Islamic heads of state have stated that they themselves will lead their countries' delegations. The UN secretary general, Kurt Waldheim, who has never attended such a meeting before, will take part in the third conference of the Islamic Conference Organization.

In view of the importance of the questions proposed for discussion, Saudi Arabia--the host country--has appealed to all the heads of state and government of the Islamic countries to forget their differences during the days of the conference so that they can solve the main issues.

It must be pointed out that the conference of the Islamic Conference Organization is, in fact, being held at a very critical time, because the members of this organization must tackle all the issues which affect them directly. If these are not resolved, then they are obliged to determine their stand toward these issuess at any rate. The basic differences in stands on the main issues of the conference's agenda are summed up as follows:

The overwhelming majority of the Islamic and non-Islamic states express their firm conviction that the armed dispute between Iran and Iraq must be halted immediately and that the differences between these two states should be resolved by political means. Since the outbreak of the Iranian-Iraqi armed dispute, the Soviet Union has said this dispute benefits neither Iran nor Iraq and that the only ones who do benefit from it are third countries, precisely the United States and Israel who have a firm interest--by virtue of the nature of their anti-Arab imperialistic policy--in weakening both Iran and Iraq equally. We can also say the same thing about the Middle East issue and about the Palestinian question and Jerusalem.

If we deal with the principle aspect, it is common knowledge that there are viewpoints: The first is that the Arab states--with the exception of Egypt--and the majority of the Islamic states, believe it is impossible to establish just peace in the Middle East without the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and by achieving the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state. It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union shares this point of view, together with almost all the world progressive forces. It is noted that the Soviet Union does not adhere to this point of view, together with almost all the world pregressive forces. It is noted that the Soviet Union does not adhere to this point of view only the political aspect, but it renders constant economic and military assistance to the Arab peoples struggling against Israeli expansion. It must be mentioned that the Arab leaders, particularly the Palestinian leaders, have expressed on more than one occasion their gratitude for such assistance.

On the other hand Israel, Egypt and the United States are trying to resolve the issue in a manner which benefits Israel and the interests of American imperialism. It is not fortuitous that Egyptian President as-Sadat, and no one else, was the one who launched the fierce propaganda campaign against the third conference of the Islamic Conference Organization in Saudi Arabia. Just like his protectors, he fears the fact that the participants in this conference--and this expectation is very logical--will adopt precise resolutions aimed at putting an end to the American-Israeli expansion. This is not all. They will also outline a joint strategy of action in accordance with the aspirations of the Arab peoples and other Islamic peoples.

There is also a (?conflicting) difference with regard to the attitude toward the question of the Gulf. It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union proposed the demilitarization of this region declaring it a zone of peace and international cooperation. These proposals were totally specific and met with understanding by the states of the region. Who stands against them? All the aforementioned stand against them--namely the United States, Egypt and Israel, who want to tie the states of the Gulf to the network of military bases and garrisons and to compel them by force to yield to the dictat of American imperialism. It is expected that the participants in the conference of the Islamic Conference Organization will precisely define their stand on this question.

What remains to be said is that all these facts confirm the importance of the forthcoming conference of the Islamic states summit in Saudi Arabia.

FLUCTUATIONS IN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES NOTED

LD141645 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 2 in Russian Signed to Press 5 Jan 81 p 21

[Ye. Zolotarenko commentary on "Bulletin of Foreign Exchange Rates From 1 January 1981," noting that U.S. dollar rate of exchange against the ruble has been lowered to R67.5 per $100]

[Text] Effective 1 January 1981 the State Bank has changed the rate of exchange against 19 foreign currencies compared with 16 December last year (taking into account certain adjustments made on 26 December: In particular, the exchange rate of the U.S. and Canadian dollar, the Turkish lira and the Finnish mark was lowered, while the exchange rate of the Austrian schilling, the Belgian, French and Swiss franc, West German mark, Dutch guilder, Danish krona, Swedish korne, Italian lira and other currencies was raised.

The changes in the exchange rates in the second half of December were relatively small, which was explained by the restricted volume of the market after the completion of the main trade and financial transactions as well as uncertainty concerning the prospects of U.S. economic policy on the eve of the new administration's assumption of office. At the same time the main preconditions for currency fluctuations remain unaltered. In the United States, for example, inflation rates (in the 12 months up to December 1980 retail prices increased by 12.6 percent) and mass unemployment remain high.

In this situation of uncertainty a slight reduction in Eurodollar deposit rates led to a 1.6 percent reduction in the ruble exchange rate for the dollar effective 26 December. The exchange rates for West European currencies, including the West German mark, were increased somewhat at the same time. But the West German balance of payments deficit on current transactions, valued at a total of over $15 billion in 1980, once again necessitated a slight reduction in the rate for the West German mark.

During last year as a whole the situation on international currency markets was highly volatile owing to considerable fluctuations in interest rates for dollar assets and sharp drops in currency exchange rates when the West German mark weakened considerably.

Credit rates for prime borrowers in the United States alone changed almost 50 times during the year. From 15 percent at the start of the year they rose to 20 percent by the start of April, then fell to 11 percent at the end of July and rose again to reach 21.5 percent in December.

The price of gold fluctuated throughout December within a relatively broad range of $550-$620 per ounce and stood at around $600 by the end of the month.

AMERICAN RULING CIRCLES BACK POLISH SUBVERSIVES

LD141351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Reaction's Intrigues"]

[Text] San Francisco, 12 Jan--Antisocialist elements in Poland, operating with growing support from outside, are making feverish efforts to destabilize economic and political life in the country and create a crisis situation in order to achieve goals which have nothing in common with Polish workers' interests. This was stated by James West, member of the U.S. Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, speaking here.

Events in Poland, he said, are clear evidence that the actions of those reactionary forces are of an overtly antisocialist and antistate nature and run counter to the interests of the Polish working class and peasantry. It is no accident, J. West noted, that the subversive elements' actions are applauded by American ruling circles, which have never displayed concern for the working people's interests and are prepared at any moment to send in the National Guard against their own workers in order to suppress strikes. These actions are also welcomed by the AFL-CIO ruling clique, which is the lackey of "big business."

OUTGOING AMBASSADOR WATSON FETED BEFORE DEPARTURE

Korniyenko Holds Luncheon

LD151121 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 12 January G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister, held a luncheon in honor of T.J. Watson, U.S. ambassador to the USSR, in connection with his upcoming departure for home.

Meeting With Kuznetsov

LD141120 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jan, TASS--Alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov received in the Kremlin today the U.S. Ambassador to the USSR Thomas John Watson at his request in connection with the completion of his mission in the Soviet Union, and had a talk with him.

Watson's Departure

LD151026 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jan, TASS--United States Ambassador extrapordinary and plenipotentiary in the USSR Thomas John Watson left Moscow today.

FEDOROV-LED PEACE COMMITTEE DELEGATION VISITS U.S.

LD141343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Peace Supporters Have a Common Language"]

[Text] New York, 11 Jan--A delegation of the Soviet Peace Committee is in the United States at the invitation of the influential social organization of peace supporters, the Committee of American Friends in the Service of Society.

During the visit, which is being conducted within the framework of the program of broadening and deepening bilateral contacts between the two organizations, the delegation visited Washington, Boston, Hartford and Philadelphia, where it met representatives of the U.S. public at large. The delegation members spoke on U.S. radio and television and also at numerous press conferences. They gave an account of the peace supporters' movement in the Soviet Union and the tasks facing them.

The delegation participated in a number of conferences and seminars which discussed questions of the further struggle for peace, disarmament, the improvement of the international situation, ways of curbing the arms race and the role of the international movement of peace-loving forces in consolidating detente and developing mutual understanding between people.

The delegation met representatives of various U.S. social organizations which support peace and disarmament. Participants in the meetings expressed the unanimous opinion that the present alarming development of events in the world requires the pooling of the efforts of all peace-loving forces in the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace.

Serious concern was expressed over the policy of the U.S. leadership, which has adopted a course of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. It was stressed that official Washington's actions are threatening those positive changes in international relations achieved as a result of all peace-loving forces' tireless actions.

The participants in the meetings condemned the J. Carter administration's declared doctrine of "limited" nuclear superiority. It was noted that this doctrine envisages the deployment of new strategic systems, strategic arms which will inevitably force the world into an even more dangerous arms race spiral. It is being used as an instrument of blackmail and diktat with whose aid the White House counts on achieving its hegemonist aims.

During the meetings between the delegation, headed by Acad Ye.K. Fedorov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, and the leadership of the Committee of American Friends in the Service of Society, and also that of the International League of Women For Peace and Freedom, the sides stressed the need to continue the process of Soviet-U.S. talks on strategic arms limitation, which is an important step forward in the cause of curbing the arms race.

UN-DESIGNATE'S STATEMENT ON SANCTIONS CRITICIZED

LD150224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Jean Kirkpatrick, who has just been appointed to the post of U.S. delegate to the United Nations, has suggested that economic sanctions be used against the world community of nations. It is difficult to understand why we support those UN agencies which come out against the United States and its allies, she stated, speaking in Washington at a meeting of the double-dyed Zionist organization B'nai B'rith.

Jean Kirkpatrick's viewpoint, notes Vadim Biryukov, international affairs journalist, was tumultuously approved by the audience, since the question of sanctions has arisen in connection with the decision of a number of UN agencies to exclude Israel from within their ranks on the basis of the fact that Zionism, the Tel Aviv leaders' ideology, is a form of racism. Moreover, the utterance of the U.S. delegate coincided, in essence, with similar attacks on the world community by another Zionist organization, the Committee for the Integrity of the United Nations. This committee has seen, in the refusal by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to assess highly the Camp David agreements, signs that the activities of the United Nations have been a failure.

This, to put it mildly, disrespectful attitude by Jean Kirkpatrick toward the world community clearly reflects the desire to impose crudely one's own will on others. However, there is no reason to doubt that the tactic of threats, as has always been the case in the past, will not bring success to American diplomacy. At the same time it is difficult to imagine how, following so scandalous a statement, Jean Kirkpatrick intends to commence her work within the UN walls.

CASEY'S COMMENTS BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEE REPORTED

LD142140 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Washington, 14 Jan, TASS--U.S. ruling circles intend to significantly expand the scope of secret subversive operations of the CIA which has gained for itself a scandalous notoriety both in the U.S. and abroad by its illegal operations.

Speaking at the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, William Casey who has been nominated to the post of the new CIA director said that he intends to sharply intensify the activity of the Central Intelligence Agency. William Casey whose nomination the committee has begun to discuss, stressed that intelligence is "extremely important" for the implementation of Washington's global designs. Attempting to impart a sense of "urgency" to the sinister CIA plans and to make his arguments more convincing, he asserted that in the coming months already the United States will face "major international crises". In the process, he referred to "the interests of national security" of the United States which as is known is not threatened by anyone. U.S. intelligence organs, William Casey said, must be made even more effective so as "to assure the security of the entire free world."

William Casey complained that the reputation of the intelligence was seriously undermined in the eyes of the U.S. public, and said that the seventies in general were a bad time for the CIA. As is known, it is precisely during that period that such criminal cloak-and-dagger operations had come to light as the organisation of plots, coup d'etats and the toppling of governments not to the liking of Washington, assassinations of politicians and active sleuthing after Americans inside the United States.

William Casey, who after the approval of his nomination will head the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, makes his plans public in an atmosphere favouring their implementation. Last year already, in the situation of the militarist and chauvinist psychosis fanned by the Carter administration, the Congress approved a bill drastically limiting the accountability of intelligence to the committees of that legislative body. Expected in the near future is the tabling for the consideration of the Senate of a draft bill prohibiting subpoena of imprisonment, publication of practically any information exposing CIA activity.

INAUGURATION PROMPTS QUESTIONS ON NUCLEAR POLICY

LD141622 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] As the inauguration of the new U.S. administration is getting closer, there is an increasing urgency about this question: What will the Republicans (?judge a legacy) from the Democratic administration in such a field as the prospects for heading off a nuclear holocaust? That is the subject of a commentary by our observer Nikolay Turkatenko and this is what he writes:

The Carter administration is likely to go down in history as a Trojan horse. Before it took office it posed to [word indistinct] voters as a peace champion; it promised to cut the military budget, to show a constructive approach at the talks with the Soviet Union, and to press for a limitation of strategic armaments for the sake of reducing the danger of a total thermonuclear catastrophe. At that time, in 1976, the American voters believed the promises, but assuming office Democratic Party leaders began to follow an absolutely different line. Every one knows today the Democratic administration's performance on problems of peace by the end of their term. The administration prevented the ratification of a SALT II tready and programmed the nation's military budget for a steady growth. In the 1981 fiscal year this spending will be $172 billion (?and in) 1982 it will run into $200 billion. Moreover the outgoing administration produced doctrines to dull the realization by the public of the disastrous consequences of a nuclear war, if it breaks out, for mankind, including the Americans.

President Carter's National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski responded in about this way; for example, there won't be anything special in a nuclear war; 10 or 15 of the people [as heard] may die, although for the United States that means 22 million to 30 million people. But the main thing is that the outgoing administration in the Presidential Directive Number 59 has set America's sights on delivering the first nuclear strike in what is a totally unreal, imaginary concept of a limited nuclear war.

One may recall the report by the technical evaluation service of U.S. Congress released in 1979 to confirm that it is simply impossible to confine the scale of a nuclear war. As for an exchange of nuclear strikes between the USSR and United States in an all-out conflict, it would be a total and fatal catastrophe not only for the populations of our two countries but for the rest of the world. Besides it would upset the habitat so much, including the atmosphere protecting the earth against solar radiation, that any rebirth of a terrestrial civilization would be ruled out completely. Isn't that so risky a game (?that the one) proposed by the mastermind of the new American nuclear strategy as they refuse to go on with the policy of reducing tensions, or reaching agreements about limiting arms? [as heard] The way out of the critical world situation today is only one: to give up the policy of the arms race as well as the policy to confrontation and military muscle-flexing. Despite the challenging and often provocative line of Washington, the USSR remains faithful to the policy of relaxation of tensions; orientation to peace is an integral part of the foreign policy of socialism as a social system, where there are no classes who would be interested in war. As the Soviet Union's founder, Lenin, pointed out, a world without wars is the ideal of socialism. In the difficult conditions of the past 5 years too the Soviet Union kept doing much to reach the ideal. One indication is the proposal put forward at a meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member nations to hold a world summit to discuss the problems related to (?moving) hotbeds of international tensions and preventing war. One more indication of that are the proposals to limit the arms race and to move over to disarmament in Europe and in the rest of the world, proposals contained in a declaration that meeting issued. A display of the Soviet Union's peaceful intentions was the withdrawal completed last year of 20,000 Soviet troops, 1,000 tanks and other hardware, from the German Democratic Republic, as well as the pull out of some of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

It was noted in a survey recently published in Holland by a group of Western scholars that the Soviet military strategy indicates a desire to ensure security, not to launch aggression. This is really so. The Soviet Union uses its might not to make threats against other countries, not to worsen tensions or to endanger international security, but to reduce tensions and to promote security, although this is very difficult to achieve, especially in the light of the war scares in the United States of late. President Brezhnev said in a speech during his recent visit to India that to ensure a turn from confrontation to dialogue, from worsening conflicts to their settlement, is naturally not a simple task. It is possible to solve the task he said only together through the efforts of all the people who want peace and are acting for peace.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KAMPUCHEAN ANNIVERSARY

Moscow Ceremony

LD131027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Dedicated to Holiday"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the Moscow public, dedicated to the second anniversary of the Kampuchean people's victory and the days of solidarity with the people of Kampuchea, took place 6 January.

The rapporteur, V. Dvoryakovskiy, chairman of the board of the USSR-Kampuchea Friendship Society, observed that Soviet people have always been in solidarity with the Kampuchean people's struggle for freedom and independence.

Meas Samnang, the Kampuchean ambassador to the USSR, related the successes of his country in restoring the national economy. He expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet people for their constant aid and support to peaceful and independent Kampuchea, which is treading the path of socialism. Meas Samnang observed that the leading and guiding force of the Kampuchean revolution is the immortal Leninist ideas.

B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials took part in the meeting.

IZVESTIYA Reports Progress

LD141157 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 7 January 1981 Morning Edition published on page 5 under the rubric "7 January is the Second Anniversary of the Kampuchean People's Victory" and the headline "Time of Achievements" a 2,000-word Phnom Penh report by correspondent B. Vinogradov. Having described agricultural achievements in Kampuchea over the past 2 years Vinogradov goes on to mention a group of Soviet doctors working in Kampuchea through the "Red Cross" and a meeting with Yos Por, chairman of the Kampuchean-Soviet Friendship Society and secretary general of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation Central Committee, who notes "the good development of Soviet-Kampuchean cultural ties promoting the consolidation of friendship and mutual understanding between our peoples" and thanks Soviet people "who are rendering selfless aid to Kampuchea in restoring the economy and normalizing life."

Noting that "the dimensions and volume of our cooperation are growing," Vinogradov turns to a brief description of preparation for the forthcoming elections, stating that "Keo Chanda, minister of information, press, culture, tourism and sports, told me that the forthcoming elections will be not only a free expression of the people's will but will also show the whole world the democratic nature of the existing system. The revolution in Kampuchea is developing and reactionary propaganda will not succeed in discrediting its gains. The intrigues of Beijing and Washington, which supports the unvanquished Pol Pot men, cannot halt the people's advance to their projected goals."

PONOMAREV ARRIVES IN WARSAW FOR CELEBRATIONS

LD142058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2004 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] A delegation from the Soviet capital, led by Secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gobkom Ponomarev, has arrived in Warsaw to take part in the celebrations devoted to the 36th anniversary of the liberation of this city. The emissaries from Moscow will take part in the program of measures to mark the portentous anniversary and will meet with the working people of Warsaw's enterprises and with activists from the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society.

SHALYGIN ON POLISH SITUATION, POSITION OF WEST

LD141528 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Yuriy Shalygin commentary]

[Text] The Polish newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU has described the campaign launched around the developments in Poland as a real war of nerves. Polish developments, it writes, are given the front page coverage even by those newspapers which only recently confused Poland with Holland. These papers, however, focus on the angle which is not characteristic of today's Poland.

Typical of the present-day Polish developments is the desire of the Polish people to bring the situation in the country back to normal, overcome the existing difficulties and multiply what has been accomplished over the years of people's government. This doesn't come to the liking of the reactionary Western circles which are doing all they can to hold back the process of a socialist renewal in Poland. Hence their vigorous campaign, provocative and hypocritical at the same time.

It is definitely hypocritical if one looks at this campaigr from the standpoint of those who have become all of a sudden the closest friends of the Polish workers. There is Zbigniew Brzezinski, an offspring of the Polish aristocracy who has never concealed his hatred for everything socialist. There is Franz-Josef Strauss, the leader of the West German extremists who has never stopped advocating the recarving of the European frontiers, Poland's western borders included. There is Joseph Luns, the secretary general of NATO, who was at one time a proponent of Nazi ideas, ideas of those who brought numerous sufferings to the Polish people. And, finally, there is the Italian neofascist organization (?FUAN) and other organizations of a similar kind in the West used by the reactionary elements at home to victimize democratic leaders or clamp down on striking workers.

The imperialist reactionary elements see in Polish developments a chance to interfere in them in such a way so as to try to undermine the socialist system there. Hence, the noisy campaign in the capitalist press which deliberately distorts the essence of the matter, whipping up tension around Poland and inciting the antisocialist elements inside the country for creating the atmosphere of chaos and anarchy. These elements are receiving financial and other help from the West as well as instructions.

The Polish press quoted numerous examples on that score. It spoke, for example, about direct links with certain Western circles of the Confederation of Independent Poland, the Committee for Social Self-Defense and other organizations that oppose openly or clandestinely the socialist system in Poland.

The campaign launched in the West is aimed against the vital interests of the Polish people but it has another aspect that should not be overlooked. That aspect became apparent at the December session of the NATO Council. The NATO countries intend to subject Poland to a political and, in a certain measure, to military blackmail.

Besides, on the pretext of Polish developments, the United States exerted pressure on its allies, once against forcing them to increase military preparations and go ahead with the arms race. Thus the vital interest of all the European nations, the interests of peace and relaxation of tension on the European Continent were put in jeopardy, and considering Europe's place and role in world affairs this amounts to the encroachment by imperialism on the peaceful future of all the nations on the globe.

KANIA: NO PLACE FOR RURAL 'POLITICAL OPPOSITION'

LD141137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 81 p 4

[TASS report: "S. Kania's speech"]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Jan--A joint conference of first secretaries of PZPR voivodship committees and chairmen of voivodship committees of the United Peasant Party [ZSL] has been held in Warsaw. It was addressed by S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The weakness of Poland's agriculture, he said, is a significant cause of the difficulties which the country is experiencing--economic difficulties, above all. The need to enhance the status of agriculture was emphasized in the Politburo's report at the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum. We are already observing certain changes. Thus, the proportion of capital investments in agriculture and in sectors of industry working for the countryside is increasing in the total of capital investments. However, we are still far behind the Soviet Union, which channels more than one-fourth of all capital investments into agriculture. A similar trend has become apparent here too. It can be seen particularly in the example of land improvement. A 50-percent growth in capital investments in this sector is envisaged for next year.

It is a requirement not only of the countryside but also of the entire people to accelerate the development of agriculture, the speaker emphasized. Otherwise we will resolve nothing. And if we do not resolve the problem of supplying the country with foodstuffs, it will be hard to speak of resolving other problems. The chief task of our planning must be concern to ensure that growth rate in the incomes of rural residents does not lag behind what people have who are employed in industry and in other sectors of the economy. We have a lot to do in the countryside in the sphere of social life.

The creation of a good climate around each individual peasant, the speaker continued, does not demand a change of approach to the socialist economy or a change of attitude to state farms and agricultural production cooperatives. We have many good state farms. In the last 5-year plan approximately 300 production cooperatives were set up in the country every year. The peasants themselves see the merits of this form of running the economy. It merits support. The revival of rural self-management has become the essence of the changes occurring in the countryside. A lively debate is taking place in agricultural circles. More than 20,000 circles have adopted new regulations.

After tremendous upheavals, S. Kania went on to say, our country has embarked on a path of socialist renewal. However, on the path of renewal there are also dangers stemming from the actions of patent opponents of socialism.

There has been talk here of various attempts to undermine rural self-management. Attempts are being made to create other organizations which would have other programs distinguished by an unconstructive, uncreative approach and putting forward only demands. [paragraph continues]

This applies, in particular, to so-called "rural Solidarity," in whose creation are involved people unconnected with rural life, people who do not conceal their antisocialist and even counterrevolutionary intentions.

They include people originating from the landowner milieu. The biographies of many of these "figures" are marked by struggle against the agricultural reform which freed the countryside from hunger. On what are these people counting? They include many political gamblers. They make use of the peasants' dissatisfaction--sometimes valid dissatisfaction--to achieve their ends.

We must not tolerate those who wish to make use of this dissatisfaction for antisocialist purposes. Political gamblers want to destroy the agricultural circles, which have not only rich traditions and great potential but also wise peasant figures. It is on precisely these peasant figures that we pin the hope that we will revive rural self-management. We make a resolute protest against all attempts to introduce anarchy into rural life or to create a political opposition. There must be no place for a political opposition of an antisocialist tendency in the Polish countryside, and there must be no base for a struggle which does not accord with the interests of peasants and workers.

On this issue we share a common viewpoint with the ZSL Main Committee Presidium. If we now speak of various shortcomings and express readiness to eliminate everything that is hindering the development of agriculture, at the same time we can declare at the top of our voices: We PZPR and ZSL aktivists have good reason to be proud of the changes in the countryside. This has been achieved in a short historical time by the peasants themselves under conditions created by socialism. The peasants have now become quite different from the viewpoint of their cultural and educational level and material living conditions. Work in the countryside has changed, although it still remains hard. All these changes have been implemented in one generation.

PZPR MEETING, SATURDAY WORK ATTENDANCE REPORTED

LD141306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] At a regular session held in Warsaw, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo has acquainted itself with information about the work of labor collectives on Saturday, 10 January. As is clear from the information, more than 7.4 million working people were at work on that day, that is, the majority of collectives, although the leadership of the Solidarity trade union had declared the day a nonworking one. In addition, 1.6 million industrial, office and professional workers transferred the work-free Saturday of 31 January to 10 January.

The Politburo expressed gratitude to all those who turned up for work on 10 January, thus helping to overcome the economic difficulties which exist in the country and showing responsibility and a feeling of civic duty.

Also examined at the session was the situation in the youth movement and the party's tasks in this connection. [Moscow TASS in English at 1316 GMT on 14 January carries this report, adding here: "As was pointed out, the basis for the structure of youth movement is the existing organisations: the League of Socialist Polish Youth, the Socialist League of Polish Students and the League of Polish Pioneers 'Harcers'."] It was stressed at the session that all young people's associations build their work on the principles of socialism and are actively opposing antisocialist forces.

The Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee notes that in the course of preparations for the 9th party congress the Central Committee has to draft documents on the basic problems of young people, taking account of the needs and aspirations of the younger generation.

PZPR'S WRONSKI LAUDS BILATERAL FRIENDSHIP

LD141129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 81 p 4

[Article by S. Wronski, member of the PZPR Central Committee, member of the Polish State Council and chairman of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society Main Board: "Time-Tested"]

[Text] Warsaw, January--My motherland is currently experiencing a hard time, caused primarily by errors in the policy of the former PZPR leadership. These errors were analyzed at the sixth and seventh plenums of our party's Central Committee. What lay at the bottom of the crisis were violations of basic economic laws and proportions in the national economy's development, voluntarism, a distortion of the principles of socialist democracy, a weakening of the party's leading role and a lowering of the ideological standard of its ranks. The main sources of the PZPR's weakness were its deviation from Leninist principles and norms of intraparty life.

The sixth plenum concluded that the workers' protest that had taken place in the country was aimed not against socialism, the people's power or our alliance ties, but against incorrect methods of economic management and administration. The party chose the course of consistently eliminating the causes of the crisis and restoring and consolidating ties with the working class.

Experience shows that socialism's opponents always try to exploit errors in a communist party's policy. This has also been borne out by events in Poland. Antisocialist elements are seeking to lend to the newly created Solidarity trade union the role of a political opposition. The PZPR is making considerable efforts to ensure that the trade union is socialist in character. Comrade S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has remarked: "We have all the opportunities, strength and right to consistently continue the process of socialist renewal. They are enough to curb socialism's clear enemies and the acitivity of the groups setting themselves couterrevolutionary goals."

The Polish working class and working people have supported the party's actions aimed at stabilizing the situation. They know that Poland's future is bound up with socialism. This is shown by their own experience. Impressive heights in economic and cultural development have been scaled in the 36 years of people's power in Poland. The country's role in Europe and in the world has increased considerably. These achievements became possible on the road of socialist building under the leadership of the communists' party. This truth is firmly established in Polish working people's consciousness.

The tasks of surmounting the difficulties and elaborating a program for Poland's continued socialist development can be undertaken only by a Marxist-Leninist party. And the PZPR is resolving that task as it prepares for its extraordinary ninth congress.

The fraternal mutual assistance, friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union are an important source of strength which promotes the surmounting of the difficulties and Poland's emergence on the road of continued successful progress.

The longstanding traditions of our alliance are attested by facts of tremendous importance. They are associated with the joint struggle for our peoples' freedom and against slavery, oppression and exploitation--in the 19th century, on the barricades of 1905, during the October Revolution. History will forever celebrate the victory over mankind's mortal enemy--Hitlerite fascism--which was achieved thanks to the decisive contribution of the Soviet Army. No one will be able to erase the memory of the Polish-Soviet fraternity in arms and the 600,000 Soviet servicemen who died on Polish soil fighting for our people's freedom and independence.

We cannot help remembering Lenin's decree of 29 August 1918, which annulled the partition of Poland and recognized the Polish people's right to independence and unity. And in 1945, thanks to the alliance with the USSR, a real unification of Polish lands took place within just borders from the Bug to the Oder, from the Baltic to the Carpathians. It is precisely thanks to this alliance that Poland has never been so strong as it is now--in its original national base [natsionalnaya pervoosnova], in its ancient historical territory.

And what about the hard years of the country's restoration after the savage war devastation, the years of industrialization, of eliminating age-old backwardness and social and cultural humiliation, the years when workers and peasants gained confidence in the future? What about the successful struggle for recognition of Poland in the international arena and the achievements of the country's sensible and constructive foreign policy? What about the security of its borders? Would all this have been possible without the alliance with the land of the soviets? Reality itself has provided the answer to the last question. The balance sheet of history shows all this among the achievements of the Polish people, who rely on the fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other socialist community countries. Thanks to this alliance our republic has been able to successfully solve extremely important national and socioeconomic problems. Awareness of this important truth determines the direction of our development and is a source of strength and of confidence of overcoming today's difficulties.

We also remember that, when necessary, the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries have always held out a helping hand to us. Now too this help has arrived--additional goods deliveries and credits.

The Polish people remember the remark Comrade L.I. Brezhnev made in Warsaw in 1974: "The CPSU and the Soviet state have always sincerely wanted Poland to be a strong, independent, democratic state." Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's cordial personal participation in assisting Poland in the present difficult period for us is being greeted with tremendous satisfaction in our country.

The relations of friendship, cooperation and fraternal mutual assistance with the Soviet Union strengthen Poland's independence and sovereignty and create firm guarantees of Poland's security and peaceful development.

Poland needs a powerful Soviet Union just as much as the Soviet Union needs a strong socialist Poland. This is proved by the history of postwar Polish-Soviet relations in all spheres, especially the mutually advantageous economic cooperation. The friendly relations between the Polish People's Republic and the Soviet state serve the interests of peace in Europe and the cause of the relaxation of international tension in the world. So the anxiety of our socialist friends, and the Soviet Union in particular, at the current situation in Poland and the events weakening the country's strength is understandable.

For many years now Poland has been the target of special interest from the antisocialist centers in the West, which have markedly stepped up their activity of late. Their intentions are well known: to split the cohesion of our community's countries and weaken socialism's positions.

Reactionary circles and NATO circles are taking advantage of the situation in Poland to unleash a slander campaign and to insinuate that there exists a threat to Poland from its socialist allies. The wave of statements and commentaries supporting antisocialist elements in Poland that has swept through the Western mass media clearly contradicts the official declarations of noninterference in our country's internal affairs made by spokesmen for a number of states. These actions lead to exacerbated international relations and the undermining of the detente process in Europe. And they help militarist forces to implement their plans for building up armaments. In this situation the speediest solution of the internal problems in Poland on the basis of socialism helps to improve the international climate in Europe.

The efforts of the PZPR and Polish Government to stabilize the situation met with friendly understanding and support from the Warsaw Pact countries' leading party and state figures at the recent meeting in Moscow. The conviction, expressed by all the conference participants, that the Polish communists and Polish people will be able to overcome the existing difficulties makes it incumbent on the PZPR to mobilize forces and act.

"It is our desire that the process of socialist renewal serve both the interests of socialism in Poland and the strengthening of our ties of friendship, cooperation and alliance with the Soviet Union and also with all the fraternal socialist states," Comrade S. Kania was said.

A great role in stabilizing the situation in the country is assigned to public organizations, including the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, whose motto has been repeatedly tested by life: "Socialism and the Polish-Soviet alliance are the guarantee of the development and security of the Polish People's Republic."

Lately the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society has developed its activity still more widely. The all-Polish aktiv conference and the meetings with workers, peasants, young people at school, students, cultural personnel and representatives of the scientific and technical intelligentsia have demonstrated Polish-Soviet Friendship Society members' patriotic activeness, boldness and sense of responsibility. Plenary sessions, aktiv meetings and report and election meetings in Polish-Soviet Friendship Society primary cells have been held in most voivodships lately. They have discussed improving the effectiveness of our work and have noted the need to make wider use in propaganda of vivid cogent facts, of which there are many in the annals of Polish-Soviet cooperation.

Participants in the traditional all-Polish Soviet song competition are currently being selected. Schoolchildren are preparing for the Russian language olympiad. Meetings are being held with Soviet specialists working in Poland. Friendship trains regularly depart for the Soviet Union.

In recent months an increase has been recorded in the ranks of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, whose total membership has grown by 65,000 and now totals almost 5 million. The society's activists know that by strengthening our peoples, friendship and cooperation, they are serving Poland and the cause of its security and successful development.

The plan for cooperation between the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society and the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society in 1981 will be signed in Moscow in a few days. We believe that this year will be particularly important in our organizations' life. In Poland we have begun the year by widely familiarizing the public with the CPSU Central Committee draft "Main Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and the Period Through 1990" for the 26th CPSU Congress.

The 36th anniversary of the Soviet Army offensive that resulted in the liberation of Warsaw and the Polish lands west of the Vistula will be celebrated during the preparations for the extraordinary Ninth PZPR Congress. The measures connected with the anniversary are of great political significance. They will remind the Polish people of the first day of freedom and will once again make it possible to survey the great changes and achievements on the road of Poland's socialist development. In connection with this glorious anniversary I want to convey to Soviet Army veterans and participants in the fighting to liberate Poland and the assault on Berlin cordial congratulations and wishes for their health, and also the assurances of Polish war veterans and all friends of the USSR that they will always be true to the ideas of Polish-Soviet fraternity and solidarity.

For 35 years now the friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty between the USSR and Poland has been faithfully serving the interests of the Polish and Soviet peoples. Our relations are imbued with the spirit of good neighborliness, comradely solidarity and common aims and aspirations. No one will ever undermine the friendship between the Polish and Soviet peoples!

SPECIALISTS HELP EXTINGUISH FIRE IN POLAND

LD141305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Fighting Fire"]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Jan--The joint Soviet-Polish teams of specialists needed 2 weeks to prepare an operation to extinguish the raging fire which broke out at the Daszewo-1 oil well on the Baltic coast near Karlino city.

After the preparatory work 23 installations poured torrents of water onto the burning well. Sixteen minutes after the attack on the fire had begun, the raging 70-meter pillar of flame was subdued.

A. Kpec, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, who was present at the final stage of the struggle, gave a high appraisal of the Soviet and Polish specialists' heroic actions. Just as during the last war Polish and Soviet soldiers fought against the Hitlerite invaders, he emphasized, specialists of the two countries have acted shoulder to shoulder against the fire.

This is Poland's first oilfield fire, said L. Kalina, the well-known Soviet specialist in the elimination of such disasters. Consequently we are attempting to pass on to our Polish colleagues everything we have accumulated in our professional work.

The extinguishing of the fire at the Dazewo-1 oil well was the central topic on Polish television. Millions of Poles watched a transmission from the scene of the event lasting more than 30 minutes.

ZHIVKOVA, BULGARIAN CULTURAL DELEGATION PAY VISIT

Meeting With Zimyanin

LD141352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today met the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria headed by Zhivkova, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture, which is in our country on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Cooperation Plans

LD142334 Moscow in Bulgarian to Bulgaria 1630 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Excerpts] A plan for cultural and scientific cooperation for 1981-85 was signed in Moscow today between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. A protocol for cooperation in the cultural field for 1981 was also signed.

The plan was signed by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Zemskov, and Bulgaria's ambassador to the USSR Dimitur Zhulev. The signing was attended by Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture.

The signed cooperation program includes a series of major and important projects which undoubtedly will enhance the further implementation of the joint trends of our fraternal parties, closeness between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria in all spheres of life, including those of culture and arts.

Comrade Petr Demichev spoke at the signing ceremony. He said:

[Begin recording in Russian, fading to Bulgarian translation] The major task envisaged in the new 5-year plan is to raise the level of efficiency of our cooperation, Petr Demichev said. When our party deals with the questions of all-round closeness between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria it deems as very important all projects in this plan for solving this major question, because culture, arts and science in our times greatly influence the solving of socioeconomic questions.

I would like to draw your attention to the new forms of cultural cooperation between our countries, Petr Demichev continued. We have envisaged a series of projects on the creation of joint art works, on the joint working out of scientific [words indistinct] and on joining forces in this field also on the international scale. With joint efforts we shall make this sphere an active fighter for international detente, for the cause of peace and cooperation of all peoples. It is very significant that the new plan was signed on the eve of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the 12th Bulgarian Communist Party Congress and an important date in Bulgaria's history--the 1300th anniversary of the creation of the Bulgarian state. This also has been reflected in the plan. [end recording]

Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova spoke next. She said in particular:

[Begin recording] I want, first of all, to underline that the signing of the new 5-year program for cultural and scientific cooperation between our two countries takes place on the eve of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th Bulgarian Communist Party Congress, as well as the commencing by our countries of the period of fulfillment of socioeconomic, political and cultural tasks and, in general, tasks in all spheres and fields of life during the coming 5 years. Thus, culture as a sphere of activity directly linked with the development of society as a whole, unfolds the potential forces in all other fields of social development and will take an active part in the realization of the party and congress decisions and the program for the new economic and social development of our countries and our peoples, who will be working on the implementation of the coming 5-year plans.

And so, the new cultural plan-program makes our cooperation possible, a cooperation between two fraternal peoples and countries, to continue during a period directly linked with the realization and fulfillment of the party and congress decisions. As Comrade Demichev already said, in this new stage in the development of our mature socialist societies, the cultural cooperation and the new cultural plan-program opens up possibilities for further raising the level of cultural cooperation, for the organization of bigger cultural projects and cooperation also in the field of science, education and other spheres.

It is also a significant fact that the signing of the plan-program coincides with the celebration of the major Bulgarian national jubilee--13 centuries since the founding of the Bulgarian state. In essence, this plan-program also envisages a series of projects to be carried out, with the efforts of both countries, in order to manifest the Bulgarian people's contribution, role and significance in the development of culture and history of mankind, as well as its place, its role, in our present development, that is, the building of a socialist society in Bulgaria and the consolidation of the role and directions of the socialist community in the development of the contemporary international cultural and spiritual trends in the world. [end recording]

DOLGIKH MEETS WITH SED'S MITTAG IN BERLIN

LD132240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] A meeting has taken place in Berlin between Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and a CPSU delegation led by Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation arrived in the GDR to exchange experiences in work on the rational use of raw mineral and power resources.

During the friendly conversation Mittag spoke of the work being done by the SED in implementing the economic policy, of the important initiatives of the country's workers aimed at the further development of the national economy.

The head of the CPSU delegation spoke of the course of preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress. He noted that nationwide discussion of the draft plan of the CPSU Central Committee, The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-85 and for the Period Until 1990, is in the country.

ROMANIA'S URSU CONFERS WITH ACADEMICIAN MARCHUK

AU150848 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] During their talk in Moscow, Ion Ursu, first vice chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, and Academician Marchuk, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, examined new opportunities for developing scientific and technological cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union.

FRG REVANCHISTS EXPLOIT EVENTS, STRIKES IN POLAND

LD150857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov report: "Revanchists Becoming Brazen"]

[Text] Bonn, 12 Jan--The continuing hysteria in the West over events in Poland is having a galvinizing effect on West German revanchism, which had all but withered away after the conclusion of treaties between the FRG and socialist states. Wild dreams about the "return of the eastern lands" and "rebirth of the great German empire" are directly associated with the actions of antisocialist forces in Poland. This is indicated by a pamphlet distributed in the FRG by the neofascist organization AKON (Aktion Oder-Neisse).

"The wave of strikes in Poland," the pamphlet says, "opens a new phase in the struggle for the return of the German eastern lands." The FRG's treaties with socialist countries, which enshrined the existing European borders and opened the way to the normalization of relations between European states, are declared "treacherous" and a demand is made for their revision. Events in Poland are being used as "evidence of the Polish state's inability to govern the German eastern lands" and as justification for demands for their "return to the empire." The AKON pamphlet also develops a plan for the rebirth of the "great Reich." It is proposed to exploit Poland's economic difficulties and "link the granting of credits by the FRG with economic and political conditions which would gradually lead to the restoration of German domination over the eastern regions, first to some participation in their administration and later to the ransom of the regions." To ensure that all this does not resemble too closely the traditional German campaigns to the East, the pamphlet's authors promise to conduct the operation "without using force or driving out the population."

Polish workers at enterprises, the pamphlet says, must work under German management. And AKON asserts that "leaders of the free trade unions which have not emerged in Poland are thinking about this increasingly." "It is necessary to establish contacts without delay with this stratum of the new Polish leadership," the pamphlet's authors insist, "and to hold talks on the future destiny of the German eastern lands."

"Send this pamphlet to Germans still remaining in the eastern regions!" AKON demands. "Write letters and make use of any opportunity in personal meetings with representatives of the new opposition in Poland at all levels! We demand the revision of the eastern treaties! We demand East Germany!"

The West German revanchists are becoming increasingly brazen as antisocialist elements in Poland succeed in provoking actions hindering the restoration of the normal rhythm of life in the country. The revanchists rely on the support of rightwing forces in the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union opposition bloc.

The idea of revenge is being artificially instilled in the West German Army too. This is reported today by the West German communists' newspaper, UNSERE ZEIT. For instance, the Bundeswehr barracks in (Degerndorf) on the Inn, the report says, are still "decorated" with a map of the "great empire," which includes the GDR, as well as Polish, Czechoslovak and Soviet lands.

NATO ADMIRAL'S MISSION TO TURKEY REPORTED

LD141117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 81 p 5

[Correspondent A. Filippov report: "Suspicious Journey"]

[Text] Ankara, 10 Jan--American Admiral Crowe, commander in chief of NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe's Southern Command has been to Turkey. [paragraph continues]

A brief report published in the [Ankara] DAILY NEWS states that in the course of meetings with Turkish official representatives the admiral discussed "questions associated with the sides' commitments under the North Atlantic Treaty." However, well-informed circles in the capital note that in his talks Admiral Crowe was sounding out the possibility of imposing certain duties on Turkey as regards participation in the implementation of American plans in the regions of the Near East and Persian Gulf. The response from Turkey, which is striving to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of countries in that region, was negative.

BRITISH MP'S REPORT ON AFGHAN VISIT 'EXPOSES LIES'

LD141656 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1314 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jan (TASS)--TASS commentator Konstantin Yurov writes:

Mrs Thatcher is beside herself. Speaking in the House of Commons she was in a terrible rage. This time the arrows of her displeasure were aimed not at the mythical "intrigues by Moscow" which are the things that most often make the British prime minister irrational. But at a group of British MPs who recently visited the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and are now more or less being accused by Thatcher of "communist propaganda" and other mortal sins.

At first sight all this might appear strange: What, would you think, is reprehensible in the fact that three members of the British Parliament from the Labour Party, R. Brown, R. Litherland and A. Roberts decided to visit the DRA, a country which is talked about so much in the world today, to see with their own eyes what the state of affairs there is? Yet the fury of Mrs Thatcher is not groundless, let us admit.

In fact, how much energy and funds the British Tories have spent in order, copying Washington, to convince the world that Afghanistan is more or less "an occupied country," where state power is being maintained only thanks to "support from the USSR"; and now the members of Parliament who have been in the DRA witness that "the government of the republic is in complete control of the situation and has the support of the population." How many tons of paper has been used by British and other Western propaganda in order to get it home to people that "chaos is supreme" and "a real war is in progress" in Afghanistan. And now the members of Parliament, referring to irrefutable facts, announce for all to hear that "all towns and regions of Afghanistan we visited are living in peace;" that "broad social transformations are taking place in the country which meet with the support of the overwhelming majority of Afghanis." And so on in the same spirit. "During our tour of the DRA, we obtained sufficient information to convince us that most Western press reports about Afghanistan are exaggerated or simply bear no relations to the facts," the statement issued by the delegation members in London stresses.

So it turns out that the British prime minister, who has more than once made slanderous statements about the state of affairs in Afghanistan, and British Conservative propaganda, which is so eager to pick up and exaggerate the wildest and most malicious fabrications about this sovereign revolutionary country, have been publicly exposed as a lie, and exposed not by just anybody, but by members of the British Parliament itself. This is what so enrages Mrs Thatcher who is hurling reproaches and ridiculous accusations at the "seditious" Laborites. The truth hurts, as they say....

IRANIAN PARLIAMENT PASSES LAW ON DISPUTES WITH U.S.

LD141738 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Tehran, 14 Jan, TASS--Iranian parliament has passed into law an act on the procedure of settlement of financial and legal disputes between the governments of Iran and the United States. In accordance with the document, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran enjoys a possibility "to act through the mutually-acceptable arbitration with a view of settlement of financial and legal disputes between the governments of Iran and the United States with due account for the demands as to terms of the release of American hostages adopted by the Iranian parliament."

New York, 14 Jan, TASS--A CBS correspondent, appearing in the programme of the American television company, has said that the stand of American banks is one of the main obstacles preventing the earliest solution of the crisis between Iran and the United States. American banks "make money on the frozen Iranian assets" and prevent in every way their "unfreezing," seeking to get maximum profits.

IRAN CONFISCATES SHAH'S VILLA IN SWITZERLAND

LD141520 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Tehran, 14 Jan, TASS--Managing Director of the Central Bank of Iran 'Ali Reza Nobari has said that the villa of the former shah of Iran was confiscated in Switzerland thanks to the efforts of Iran's financial organs, jewelry of shah's widow Farah Pahlavi were confiscated there earlier.

LEBEVEDA COMMENTS ON U.S. AGGRESSION AGAINST IRAN

GF141645 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] Dear Friends, the United States is further increasing its military operations and [words indistinct]. An NBC television reporter stated recently that the U.S. war department, the Pentagon, is currently preparing for extensive military operations against Iran. London's THE SUNDAY TIMES wrote a few days ago that it is not unlikely that the United States may attempt military operations similar to the abortive endeavor in the Kavir Desert in the spring of 1980.

Fernandez, the new U.S. Government's spokesman, recently made provocative statements and said that after his official inauguration Reagan should give Iran a stern ultimatum to release the American hostages being held on charges of espionage within 5 days. In a threatening tone, Fernandez added that failing this, the United States should declare war against Iran.

A convincing pretext has been created for putting U.S. threats into action. The guns of U.S. battleships plying Gulf waters are aimed at Iran. In the United States and Egypt, groups of mercenaries are being trained by experts from the CIA, the intelligence department of Israel and Savak members. According to the imperialists' plans, they will be sent to Iran in the garb of highwaymen just as those persons who have sold their souls have been sent to Afghanistan. Old U.S. bases and the new ones that have recently been put at the disposal of the Pentagon are active near Iran's borders.

Iranian counterrevolutionaries, including those who have sought asylum in Western countries and those who are actively serving in the fifth column, are being patronized by the United States. As you can see, Washington is trying to resolve its differences with Iran through military means and does not want to solve them in any other way. What is the reason for this? The reason is that the United States is optimistic about being able to coerce Iran into waiving its demands. It also hopes to divert Iran's course from the line of the revolution and to hitch it to the U.S. chariot. The United States is hopeful that, by threatening to carry out military operations, it can resume control of your country. It can then create pretexts so its monopolies can exploit and squander Iran's oil wealth without any obstructions. In the U.S. imperialist (?camp) there is no other way.

As in the past, the United States is not willing to let Iran remain an independent and sovereign nation. It does not respect your rights and does not want to preserve your country's interests or to listen to Iran's wishes. Iranians have not destroyed the tottering and dilapidated foundation of the despot shah's regime and the imperialist yoke just to reestablish the shah's regime and return to the shackles of imperialism. Unfortunately, there are forces in Iran that want to place Iran's friends and foes in the same category.

As was noted in the Soviet Foreign Ministry's communique, the increased arson against the Soviet Union and its people is evidence of this fact. This comes at a time when the Soviet Union is an ally of Iran and has announced its recognition of the anti-imperialist revolution prior to anyone else with good intentions. As regards the moral, political or other aspects, the Soviet Union whole-heartedly supports the crusade of the Iranian people against the forces that are working to undo the revolution. Just as Leonid Brezhnev--in his speech before members of the Indian Parliament--explained, the Soviet Union has offered its policy of peace and cooperation in opposition to the imperialist policies of aggression and belligerency. This Soviet policy is a barrier against the U.S. aggression against Iran. Dear friends, I thank you for your attention.

KOMAROV REJOINDER SCORES IRANIAN PAPERS, FIGURES

LD150017 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2320 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jan (TASS)--Here is the full text of the rejoinder by V. Komarov, published in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA under the title "Provocative Inventions:"

Some Iranian papers have again fallen for the bait of those foreign propaganda and intelligence services which specialize in sladerous concoctions against the Soviet Union. Quite recently these services threw them the "canard" about the imaginary participation by Soviet specialists in Iraqi troop operations against Iran. Now they have prepared one more false "sensation," spreading inventions about supplies of arms from the Soviet Union which are allegedly taking place--and not only of arms, but also of Soviet tanks. "An exact figure" is even being cited--150 of them. This manifest lie was snapped up right away by those Iranian press organs and figures who oppose the development of Soviet-Iranian relations.

The aim of spreading such types of provocative inventions by the imperialist circles of the West and their underlings in the Near East is evident. It is to misinform the Iranian public regarding the policy of the Soviet Union vis-a-vis Iran and its approach to a settlement of the Iraqi-Iranian military conflict.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly stated that it advocates an immediate cessation of act of war between Iraq and Iran. As L.I. Brezhnev stressed during his recent visit to India, "the USSR resolutely advocates a peaceful settlement of this conflict, we condemn any attempts to contribute to its being dragged out, by some or other method to pour oil on the flames." This perfectly precise and clear position remains immutable also up to the present.

IRAQI AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW HOSTS RECEPTION

LD141105 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jan 81 p 3

[Text] TASS--The Iraqi ambassador to the Soviet Union, 'Abd ar-Rahman Ahmad ad-Duri, gave a reception on 6 January on the 60th anniversary of the Iraqi Armed Forces. Generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Army and Navy were at the reception.

ABLAMOV COMMENTS ON CIA, ISRAELI 'TERRORISM'

LD142112 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jan, TASS--TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

In the recent times Western propaganda has again been spreading malicious fabrications about the Soviet Union's involvement in "international terrorism". Slanderous assertions are printed on pages of Western press, saying that the USSR allegedly "helps" terrorists.

These fabrications are so absurd that there is no need to turn them down. They obviously serve the aim of fanning up the anti-Soviet psychosis, of spreading the myth about "a Soviet threat". If Western propaganda does feel concern at "the problem of terrorism", it could find quite near in abundance real, uninvented facts to this effect. The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has become scandalously known in the whole world because of its broad participation in terroristic operations. Conspiracies, attempts on lives of prominent politicians and public leaders, the sending of terroristic gangs into various states--such are the methods of the CIA's "work". The Congo, Cuba, Chile, Iran, El Salvador--this is far from the complete list of the countries in which that centre of espionage and subversion has been carrying out its terroristic activities in the recent years.

The American authorities themselves are actually accomplices in terroristic actions. Attempts on lives and immunity of foreign diplomats at the United Nations and political leaders are made with their connivance. The 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly in this connection was compelled to note with profound anxiety in its special resolution that the recent time witnesses "a greater number of terroristic acts directed against premises and personnel of representations accredited at the United Nations organisation which the American authorities ought to protect. Besides, the American authorities frequently practise methods contrary to international norms and the U.N. Charter. Take, for instance, the crying fact of abduction by the American authorities of the 13-year-old son of the Soviet citizens Polovchaks during their visit to their American relatives in Chicago last summer. Their son, actually a hostage, is still in the United States.

It can be recalled that Israel has made terrorism a matter of its state policy. Can one characterize Tel Aviv's policy on the occupied Arab lands otherwise but as the course of violence and mass terror? Is it not on terror that the bandit raids of the Israeli military on neighbouring Lebanon are based, in the course of which the military brutally deal with the civilians. Direct terroristic actions, repressions against Palestinian patriots, killings on the sly, subversion, intimidation, blackmail have long been used by Tel Aviv and its special services.

Terrorism has been made a matter of state policy also by such regimes as the republic of South Africa, Chile, El Salvador, South Korea with a view of perpetuating apartheid, fascism, violence towards the civilians. Terrorism has become asocial evil of bourgeois society as a whole, its damnation. Explosions, arson, abductions, repressions against progressives take place almost every day. Terrorism is in the line with the letter and the spirit of the "strategy of tension", devised by Western reactionary circles. The aim of this "strategy" is to intimidate, terrorize the public, to prepare the advent to power on the most reactionary forces.

And now, the Western propaganda, obviously trying to lay the blame at somebody else's door, seeks to accuse of involvement in terrorism those who have nothing to do with that. A hackneyed method, and a clumsy one to that! It is known that facts are a stubborn thing. It is impossible to turn them upside down, no matter how hard bourgeois propagandists try to do so.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO YAR INTERVIEWED ON POLICY

LD141029 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 9 Jan 81 p 19

[Fathi Sharif interview with Soviet Ambassador to YAR Oleg Peresypkin in San'a'--date not specified]

[Excerpts] I asked the ambassador--who has a doctorate in history, especially of the Arabian Peninsula, is regarded as a leading Orientalist, has to his credit several books on ancient history and social life in the Arabian Peninsula, was a member of the diplomatic corps in Yemen in the sixties and returned there 2 years ago as ambassador and is one of the Foreign Ministry's experts on Yemen and Arabian Peninsula affairs--I asked him: How do you view Yemen within your country's strategic interests in this part of the world?

Speaking in Arabic, which sometimes was clear and other times not so clear and needing the assistance of the Soviet press attache who also has a good command of Arabic, the ambassador said: First of all I would like to say that Yemen was the second Arab country with whom we established diplomatic relations. This was in November 1928, when a Soviet diplomatic mission arrived in Al-Hudaydah and established a general embassy to look after political and trade matters. Since then our relations with the Yemeni Government have been good. Since that date we have been giving the Yemeni people economic and technical aid. We helped to build the Al-Hudaydah-Ta'izz highway and built a cement factory in the town of Bajil. This is in addition to the large number of doctors. We also have some military advisers.

Continuing, the ambassador said: The Soviet Union highly appreciates the nonaligned policy which the YAR [Yemen Arab Republic] pursues. We also appreciate the Yemeni people's desire to live in peace and stability with the countries of the area and with the world's countries.

We can say that our relations with Yemen since the September 1962 revolution have become better than before and deeper. Earlier they were superficial. Cultural and economic cooperation has expanded and we would like to continue this cooperation to the maximum.

[Question] How do you view the YAR's role from the geopolitical aspect in the coming 10 to 20 years?

[Answer] If we go back to ancient history we find that Yemen had a major role in the Arab and Islamic civilization. We believe that this role will continue in the future. Yemen is now also playing a major role within the Arab community and the door to it is open. We expect Yemen to play an important role in the future in view of its strategic geographic position and particularly because it overlooks an area of extreme importance for the strategies of major powers with regard to both east Africa and the southern Arabian Peninsula.

[Question] Some people expect your economic and military influence in the area to increase despite your desire to maintain a balance with the major powers.

[Answer] Some time ago we celebrated the 50th anniversary of fraternal relations between the Yemeni people and the Soviet people. Yemeni officials appreciate the growth and development of relations with the Soviet Union and our desire to strengthen them. We have no designs whatsoever in the area, nor have we any desire for expansion. If we have experts in military and economic affairs their presence is at the request of the Yemeni Government in order to train the Yemenis and to build a bridge of friendship. For this reason Soviet advisers have a good reputation because they do not interfere in Yemen's domestic affairs.

[Question] Why are you, according to Western political analysts, seeking to link the YAR to a Soviet defense system in the same way you have linked South Yemen?

[Answer] There is no truth whatsoever in such reports. We have not sought to link North Yemen or South Yemen to a Soviet defense system in the area. North Yemen has its own independent policy which is based on positive neutrality and nonalignment with the various international powers.

The Soviet Union has not asked the Yemeni Government for any military bases or facilities and this question of a linking up is impossible.

[Question] How do you view the various political currents in the area and what is your method of dealing with them? Is your government in any way inclined to review its links with the area in the light of the recent development in Afghanistan and the United States moving its fleets to the area?

[Answer] There are different and conflicting thoughts on currents in all the developing countries. Any politician or diplomat working abroad must necessarily study and understand these currents and their political and ideological trends. As an ambassador and an Orientalist I can say that we in the Soviet Union are highly interested in these currents and the thoughts they carry because geographically and politically this area is very close to us and its is located in "our belly." We are very interested in knowing what happens in it and everything going on in and around it with regard to developments and changes so that we can reach conclusions which we incorporate in our calculations of our strategic dealings with the powers around us.

We in the Soviet Union also examine with great interest all the regional conflicts in the area. Therefore, our talks with officials here always center on the need for stability and the necessity for providing all possible opportunities, achieving security and keeping the area out of international conflicts. Since we established relations with the Middle and Near East, even before Columbus discovered America, we have had no ambitions there. But our closeness to the area has the sole objective of knowing what is happening there and watching the foreign influences that cause conflicts and disputes there. We have principled policies which we apply in our dealings with all the area and these are based on noninterference and strengthening stability and security in this area, which affects our strategic interests.

[Question] How far do you feel--in the Soviet Union--that it is possible to achieve a lasting peace in the area and what role must the two superpowers play in order to preserve stability?

[Answer] I must admit that as a superpower and permanent member of the Security Council we have a great responsibility here and in other parts of the world to maintain security and stability. We are prepared to participate in guaranteeing security and peace in the Middle East area, the Near East and the Pacific [Al-Hadi, possible misprint for Al-Hindi, meaning Indian Ocean] provided that the other parties help us in doing so.

[Question] It is said that detente between you and the United States is not in effect in any part of the world with the exception of Yemen, where U.S. and Soviet economic and military expertise exist side by side. Are you satisfied with this situation or is it due to an agreement between you and the Americans?

[Answer] As I told you, we respect the Yemeni Government's will in choosing the policy of nonalignment and neutrality between the various powers. They are free in their decisions and choice of policy, which accords with their interests and the development of their society. We did not choose the method of cooperation, rather it was the Yemeni Government that chose it. [paragraph continues]

They are the ones who decide. We in the Soviet Union do not interfere in Yemen's internal policy or try to exert any kind of pressure on it. We have come here in order to develop friendship and give the necessary expertise and aid to the Yemeni people. If this situation satisfied the Yemeni Government and people it also satisfies us. There are no differences between us. With regard to any agreement with the United States on the level and nature of relations with the YAR, this is not exactly as you would imagine it. But there are relations and a detente policy between the two superpowers that are subject to various and intermingled international relations.

[Question] Do you believe that your military cooperation with the YAR is greater than your economic cooperation?

[Answer] All I can say is that cooperation between us includes all fields and there is a mutual desire to develop and strengthen it. The economic and development projects that we have provided for Yemen are aimed at achieving greater productivity, employment and self-reliance. The Soviet Union has built strategic projects such as the port of Al-Hudaydah and the Al-Hudayhdah-Ta'izz road which was a major factor in the success of the 1962 revolution. This is in addition to the cement production project in the town of Bajil. Despite the increase in oil prices we have carried out this project which depends on oil and have not stopped it.

With regard to military cooperation, it began with the outbreak of the revolution and we gave a large amount of aid through President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's role [in the Yemeni revolution]. We have also worked on developing the Yemeni Army which for a long time during the revolution depended on Soviet arms. We concluded a treaty of friendship in 1964 and we are still offering arms and planes to the Yemeni Armed Forces which still basically depend on Soviet arms. The Yemeni Armed Forces now have MiG 21's, Sukhoys and various other euqipment. In any case, we are always ready to meet Yemen's demands in order to preserve its independence and development in all the political, economic and military fields.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, President Brezhnev's proposal to keep the Gulf area out of international conflicts and military blocs, to prevent the establishment of military bases there and to keep it free of nuclear weapons has met with a response from the countries of the area. But would it not have been better if the first step toward this initiative had been the withdrawal of your forces from Afghanistan?

[Answer] President Brezhnev's initiative is evidence of the Soviet Union's interest in the question of security and stability in the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula. Kuwait's welcome for the proposals through minister of state 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn's statement was highly appreciated by the Soviet Union. We expect similar responses from the other Gulf states that have an interest in this. We are still awaiting answers from the United States, Europe and the PRC.

I expect the United Nations to sponsor the Soviet proposals in order to hold consultations and contacts on them with all parties, so that these proposals will become a binding UN resolution. This is because in the Soviet Union we are seeking to make the Gulf an oasis of stability and peace for the welfare and development of the peoples of the area. The Soviet Union has tried to adopt this stand several times, most recently when we discussed with the United States 2 years ago the limiting of U.S. and Soviet naval activities in the Pacific [Al-Hadi, possible misprint for Al-Hindi, meaning Indian Ocean] and the Red Sea. But the Americans broke off the talks and rejected these efforts which were aimed at keeping this area out of conflicts and international tensions.

In any case we hope that all the Gulf countries will exert their efforts to establish stability and security in the area. For our part we will support such steps proceeding from President Brezhnev's initiative. With regard to the question of Afghanistan, the decision to send our forces there was a difficult one for us. We adopted it in order to help the friendly and neighborly Afghan people. We are prepared to withdraw from Afghanistan if foreign interference in Afghan affairs stops. Our decision to withdraw depends on the Afghan Government.

There are proposals by the Afghans now to conclude a good-neighborly treaty with Pakistan and Iran. This agreement could help to stabilize the situation in this area.

[Question] How do you in the Soviet Union view the effects of the Iraq-Iran war on the balance of power in the area and the question of security and peace in the Gulf? Do you expect this war to expand and include other neighboring areas?

[Answer] The Soviet Union is against war as a method for solving problems between neighboring countries whether over border questions or other problems. We act on the basis that a bad peace is better than a good war. This war which has been going on for more than 100 days will benefit neither the Iraqi nor the Iranian people. The only one benefitting from its continuation is imperialism. We are therefore endeavoring to stop this war. Since Iraq and Iran are Gulf states this war and its continuation will definitely have adverse effects on the whole area. I believe that this is well understood by the Gulf rulers and peoples. Therefore, the Gulf states must support all initiatives aimed at halting the war. With regard to the possibilities that the war will expand, we have no definite information on this matter. But if such possibilities should occur, we must stop them immediately because the situation will be extremely dangerous.

[Question] But it appears to some people that the Soviet Union is adopting a spectator's stand without trying to do anything positive to stop the fighting, despite its knowledge that the continuation of the war would benefit the United States and the West.

[Answer] We are not adopting a spectator's attitude. We have tried to submit many initiatives, but in vain. In fact I can say that we warned the United States not to intervene in this war. This was necessary. If the Americans had intervened the situation would now have been serious. I can say now that the Soviet initiative which President Brezhnev declared concerning Gulf security and stability is considered--in part--to be aimed at halting this war; that is, it is a call related to stopping the fighting between Iraq and Iran and seeking to restore stability. It is therefore the first call to keep the whole area away from conflicts in whose continuation the peoples of the area have no interest.

The Soviet Union has had relations with this area for more than 50 years. If we take an initiative whose aim is to resist foreign interference in internal Arab affairs such an initiative would be aimed at achieving stability. Therefore, in our contacts with the countries of the area we urge them to try to settle their disputes and to consolidate their solidarity because these disputes do not serve our policy in the area and indeed open wide the door to further tension and conflicts.

[Question] Certain Western newspapers say that the Soviet Union is supplying Iraq with arms and new planes through YAR.

[Answer] The Soviet Union has not given any arms to Iraq through any Arab or foreign country because this would mean reneging on our pledge to which we have been committed since the beginning of the war--namely our neutral stand between the two warring countries. This has absolutely never happened.

[Question] What is the total number of forces at your military base in Aden and your military advisers in Ethiopia?

[Answer] We have no military bases in Aden or Ethiopia but we have a number of military experts and advisers who train the armed forces in these two countries at their own request. Likewise the United States has military experts and advisers in some of the Arab states.

[Question] Is the Soviet Union prepared to withdraw its nuclear naval units which are deployed in the Indian Ocean?

[Answer] I have no information regarding the presence of Soviet nuclear naval units in this area. However, we are prepared to withdraw our naval units, should there be any, if the other countries agree according to the principles set out in President Brezhnev's initiative so that this area will remain free from foreign military bases and nuclear weapons as well as from any movements by naval fleets of major powers.

MEETING OF CHAD'S COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REPORTED

LD142236 Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Lime, 14 Jan, TASS--A session of Chad's Council of Ministers has been held in the country's capital Ndjamena. The session was chaired by the head of the Transitional National Unity Government, Goukouni Oueddei. The session discussed questions of maintaining order and ensuring security, resuming the work of various state services, return of the refugees, restoration of the economy and national reconstruction.

According to a report published by the bulletin INFO-CHAD, the Council of Ministers paid special attention to the recent Chad-Libyan communique. The Council of Ministers stressed in this connection that the point at issue is not the draft merger between Libya and Chad which is to be carried out but the intentions of the two countries which stem from the historical and geographical community between the two fraternal peoples. The Transitional National Unity Government has reaffirmed its adherence to the provisions of the Lagos agreement on Chad which unequivocally rules out the preservation of foreign bases in the territory of that country. The government has declared in favour of developing relations of friendship and cooperation with all, especially neighbouring states, and urged all countries to refrain from interference in Chad's domestic affairs.

ADDITIONAL FRENCH TROOPS ARRIVE AT AFRICAN BASES

LD141121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 81 p 5

[Tass report: "Soldiers Airlifted to Africa"]

[Text] Paris, 12 January--French television today reported the arrival in Bangui, capital of the Central African Republic, of a second company of marines from the Marin Division. Another company of marines as well as airborne subunits are to be airlifted to Bangui over the next 3 days. The contingent of French troops stationed at military bases in Senegal, Gabon, the Ivory Coast and the Central African Republic now numbers 8,000 men, according to the television commentator.

The airlifting of French troops, the leading television channel TF-1 stressed, has provoked sharp criticism from Libya. According to press reports A.A. al-Ubaydi, Libyan secretary of the General People's Congress, handed in a protest to the French ambassador to Tripoli concerning the position adopted by the French Government.

According to an AFP report A. Acyl, Chad minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, also had a meeting with the French ambassador in the Libyan capital and expressed the displeasure of his country's people in connection with "France's interference in Chad's internal affairs." He called on the French Government "to put an end to plots against Chad and stop supporting the rebellion directed against the country's lawful government."

Another AFP report states that A.A. at-Turayki, Libyan secretary of foreign affairs, has arrived in Ndjamena, the Chadian capital, and had talks with G. Oueddei, head of the country's Transitional Government of National Unity. AFP points out that the question of "the conspiracy of colonialist regimes against the Chadian people's security, independence and freedom" was discussed at the meeting.

The newspaper L'HUMANITE points out that a plan elaborated in Paris envisages sending further military subunits to strengthen French bases in Africa within the next few days. A Libyan-Chadian communique announcing the two countries' intention of pursuing a policy aimed at achieving unity was chosen as grounds for these military preparations.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SALVADORAN SITUATION

Revolutionary 'Points' Listed

PY141224 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Focus on El Salvador]

[Text] The nationwide strike ordered by the Revolutionary Democratic Front and supported by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation [NFL] Front has begun in El Salvador. In the meantime, the Salvadoran situation is rapidly turning into an open popular war against the dictatorship. Furious clashes between junta troops and democratic and patriotic guerrilla units have been taking place during the last 3 days. This is the nationwide offensive which is paving the way for the final offensive and popula uprising.

In the meantime, the talks between the representatives of the NFL and the Revolutionary Democratic Front aimed at establishing a wartime government [govierno en armas] are drawing to an end.

Guillermo Ungo, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front has stated that the new government will be established on Salvadoran territory as a power option and will not be a government in excile.

At the same time, the Revolutionary Democratic Front has released a communique clearly outlining its draft political and social guidelines for the new government. The communique entitled "The Seven-Point Document" states: National Independence: A country is neither independent nor sovereign when it survives by subjecting itself to transnational and political forces imposed on it by interests which are not those of the Salvadoran people.

To overcome this status of servitude the Revolutionary Democratic Front advances a political plan whose main objective is the fulfillment of popular and national interests. The plan calls for broad changes which are necessary to guarantee the basic human needs such as peace, freedom, well-being and progress. All of these require in-depth reforms capable of establishing a system of political, economic and social justice and equality.

With regard to foreign policy, the Revolutionary Democratic Front's communique states that El Salvador will support independence and nonalignment.

The fourth point of the communique emphasizes democratic participation as one of the basic principles according to which all Salvadorans capable of demonstrating their honesty, patriotism and effective contribution to the ouster of the dictatorship will be allowed to participate in the new government.

The fifth point is entitled "The New Army" and states that a new country needs a new army capable of truly protecting national and popular interests rather than corruption, intrigue, power abuse, arbitrariness and sadism.

According to the Revolutionary Democratic Front, the new army will be made up of the popular revolutionary army and other healthy and patriotic sectors or individuals of the current army.

One of the points of the communique deals with private enterprise. In this regard the Revolutionary Democratic Front states that it plans to support all businessmen who will stimulate economic development of the Salvadoran people honesty and without subordinating their actions to nefarious interests.

The final point of the communique deals with religion and states that the democratic revolutionary government will put an immediate end to the current harassment of the Catholic Church.

U.S. Aid Resumed

LD150603 Moscow TASS in English 0548 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Washington, 15 Jan, TASS--The U.S. Department of State today officially announced the resumption of the U.S. military aid to the Salvadoran dictatorial regime, the aid that was "suspended" early in December in connection with the murder of four American nuns in that country. According to a report of the State Department, U.S. helicopters, means of communications, other armaments and munitions, as well as grenades with tear gas are being urgently shipped to Salvador.

Nicaraguan Support Noted

LD142306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] The progressive world public is following the heroic struggle of the Salvadoran people against the military junta with unremitting attention. Their struggle enjoys special sympathy in Nicaragua where a similar antipeople's regime was liquidated 18 months ago.

Here is what Jorge Alberto, member of the leadership of the Union of Sandinist Youth of Nicaragua, stated in a conversation with our correspondent in Moscow:

[Begin Alberto recording in Spanish fading into Russian translation] The Nicaraguan people are giving both moral and material support to the people of El Salvador who have mounted a struggle against the repressive regime. Thus, young people from the Sandinist Front voluntarily spend their Saturdays and Sundays on coffee and cotton plantations. With the funds earned we purchase food and clothing which we hand over to the front for aid to the Salvadoran people.

It must be said that hundreds of Salvadoran refugees, escaping from the atrocities of the junta, have now found shelter in Nicaragua. Our social organization is giving them extensive all-round aid. Moreover, voluntary Nicaraguan donors give blood which then saves Salvadoran patriots injured in battle.

Nicaraguans fully understand the significance of fraternal international solidarity, as they felt its strength during the struggle with the tyranny of Somoza.

We are confident that the Salvadoran revolution would have already gained victory were it not for interference from outside, primarily by the United States.

The United States, which at the time gave support in every possible way to the Somoza antipeople's dictatorship in our country, is now trying, at any price, to rescue the Salvadoran junta from collapse. The U.S. actions are a logical continuation of its imperialist policy to implant and strengthen such regimes in any part of the world so as to guarantee American monopolies the preservation of their interests.

The people of Nicaragua resolutely condemn U.S. interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador and demand its immediate cessation. [end recording]

Mexican, Canadian Communique

LD141125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 81 p 5

[Correspondent report: "Refudiating Interference"]

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Jan--J. Castaneda, Mexican foreign relations secretary, and M. MacGuigan, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, expressed the belief that the conflicts existing in Central America must be solved on the basis of the free expression of the will of those countries' peoples, without foreign interference. This is indicated in a joint communique signed as a result of the Mexican-Canadian ministerial commission's work in Mexico. The document also notes both countries' readiness to give free aid to the states of Central America and the Caribbean basin so as to promote their social and economic development.

Political observers consider this statement an unambiguous warning to the United States, which is intensifying its interference in Salvadoran affairs.

The ministers also reacted negatively to the proposals of U.S. President-elect R. Reagan on the establishment of a "North American common market" under the aegis of the United States. These plans, the Los Angeles TIMES wrote, are evaluated by countries neighboring the United States as "an overt attempt to seize their natural resources."

KUNAYEV ATTENDS OBLAST CONFERENCE IN ALMA-ATA

AU141626 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1509 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Oblast party conferences are about to be completed in the republic. They have been closely analyzing the activity of party organizations to implement the decisions of the 25th party congress and of the consecutive CPSU Central Committee plenums, Comrade Brezhnev's advice and recommendations, and have been discussing the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress, "The Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-85 and Up to 1990." Measures and targets are being outlined for economic and cultural development, to raise the efficiency of party organizations and to further develop socialist competitions in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Alma-Atinskaya Oblast party conference opened today in the Abay State Academic Opera and Ballet House in Alma-Ata. Obkom First Secretary Aukhadiyev delivered a report. Participating in the conference proceedings were Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; Grebenyuk, Kamelidenov and Miroshkin, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members; Shevchenko, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau candidate member; Nikitin, CPSU Central Committee responsible worker; and Colonel General Yazov, commander of the troops of the Central Asian Military District.

Oblast party conferences also opened today in Arkalyk, Kustanay, Pavlodar, and Taldy-Kurgan. Reports at the conferences were delivered by obkom first secretaries: Auyelbekov for Turgayskiy, Borodin for Kustanayskiy, Isayev for Pavlodarskiy and Kusainov for Taldy-Kurgayskiy obkoms. Participating in the oblast party conferences were: Imashev, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau member and Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and Nishchenko, CPSU Central Committee responsible worker, in Arkalyk; Ashimov, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau member and Kazakh Council of Ministers chairman, and Mochalin, Light and Food Industry Department chief in the CPSU Central Committee, in Kustanay; Nazarbayev, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee secretary, Turilov, CPSU Central Committee responsible worker, and Bogatikov, AUCCTU secretary, in Pavlodar; and Bashmakov, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee secretary, and Okorokov and Pashchin, CPSU Central Committee responsible workers, in Taldy-Kurgan.

The conferences are continuing their proceedings.

ALIYEV, USUBALIYEV ADDRESS ECONOMIC AKTIVS

LD132204 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Meetings of party economic aktivs of Azerbaijan and Kirgizia were held today. They discussed socialist pledges of the working people of those republics for 1981 and tasks for their successful fulfillment. At the Baku meeting a speech was made by Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. Taking part in the work of the meeting of the party economic aktiv of Kirgizia was Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee.

PRAVDA REPORTS FURTHER ON PARTY CONFERENCES

LD141405 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 January carries on page 2 a report entitled "What the Analysis Showed" by PRAVDA special correspondents M. Kryukov and A. Chernyak on an undated Rostovskaya Oblast party conference held in Rostov. The conference reportedly discussed the oblast's achievements in industry and agriculture since the 25th CPSU Congress. The report concludes by noting that "a plenum of the newly elected obkom was held. I.A. Bondarenko was elected obkom first secretary.

An unattributed report then follows which notes:

"Conferences were also held in other oblasts. Obkom first secretaries were elected as follows: Syrdarivskiy Obkom--V.A. Khaydurov; Leninabadskiy--R. Khodzhiyev; Vitebskiy--S.M. Shabashov; Gomelskiy--Yu. M. Khusainov; Andizhanskiy--S. Mamarasulov; Dzhizakskiy--T. Baymirov; Namanganskiy--M. Kamalov; Voronezhskiy--V.N. Ignatov; Poltavskiy--F.T. Morgun; Sumskiy--I.G. Grintsov; Kharkovskiy--V.P. Mysnichenko."

UKRAINE OBLAST PARTY CONFERENCES REPORTED

AU122101 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Summary] On 9-10 January, oblast party conferences were held in Uzhgorod, Kirovograd, Nikolayev, Poltava, Sumy, Kharkov, Kherson and Chernigov. The conferences discussed obkom and auditing commission reports, analyzed the work performed to implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the 10th 5-Year Plan. Measures were adopted to improve organizational and political work. The conference participants discussed and unanimously approved the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress, "The Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-85 and Up to 1990." The oblast party conferences were addressed by the following Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members: Vashchenko in Poltava, Mozgovoy in Kirovograd, Sokolov in Nikolayev, Sologub in Chernigov, Titarenko in Kharkov, Kapto in Kherson, Kolomiyets in Uzhgorod and Pogrebnyak in Sumy. The delegates elected obkom and auditing commissions and delegates to the 26th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party congresses. The obkoms at their organizational plenums elected the following obkom first secretaries: Bandrovskiy for Zakarpatskiy, Kobylchak for Kirovogradskiy, Sharayev for Nikolayevskiy, Morgun for Poltavskiy, Grintsov for Sumskiy, Mysnichenko for Kharkovskiy, Girenko for Khersonskiy and Umanets for Chernigovskiy obkoms.

BRIEFS

ALMA-ATA GORKOM RESHUFFLE--An Alma-Atinskiy Gorkom plenum was held on 13 January. It examined an organizational issue. In connection with appointment to another job, the plenum relieved Mukhamedrakhimov of the duties of gorkom first secretary and gorkom Bureau member. The plenum elected Zhakupov as gorkom first secretary. Miroshkin, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee second secretary, and Aukhadiyev, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau member and Alma-Atinskiy Obkom first secretary, participated in the plenum proceedings. [Text] [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 13 Jan 81 AU]

KAZAKHSTAN OBLAST PARTY CONFERENCES--On 10 January, oblast party conferences completed their proceedings in Tselinograd and Karaganda. The conferences examined obkom reports and implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. Miroshkin, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee second secretary, addressed the conference in Tselinograd, and Kamelidenov, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee secretary, in Karaganda. The two newly elected obkoms at their organizational plenums elected as obkom first secretaries Morozov for Tselinogradskiy and Korkin for Karagandinskiy obkoms. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 12 Jan 81 AU]

BREZHNEV GREETINGS MESSAGES FOR PLAN FULFILLMENT

Ukrainian Coal Ministry

LD150903 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] To the mine construction workers, installation workers, operating personnel, party trade union and Komsomol organizations and all participants in the construction of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of the Coal Industry's No 1 Zhdandvskaya-Kapitalnaya mine

Dear Comrades:

It is with great satisfaction that the CPSU Central Committee has greeted the news of the completion, a year ahead of time, of the construction of No 1 Zhdanovskaya-Kapitalnaya mine, the biggest in the Donetsk coal basin.

This is the first time in the domestic mine construction practice that a highly mechanized complex to extract and process 2.1 million tons of anthracite per year has been constructed and successfully commissioned in so short a time, which is a substantial contribution to fulfilling the 10th 5-Year Plan targets for the development of the country's fuel and energy base.

Your labor successes are the result of bold engineering solutions and the skillful use of progressive mine construction methods. The purposeful organizational and political work of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations made it possible to mobilize all participants in the construction to engage in selfless labor and promoted their display of creative initiative and high responsibility in the socialist competition to commission the coal enterprise ahead of schedule.

It is pleasing to note that the operating personnel have taken their cue from the construction workers in the precongress competition and have decided to dispatch 100,000 tons of high-quality anthracite to consumers by the opening day of the 26th CPSU Congress.

I express confidence that the valuable experience you have accumulated of the high-speed construction of major coalmining enterprises will be widely supported and disseminated among all coal industry mine construction workers.

I wish you, dear comrades, good health, happiness and great new successes in socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

Kostroma GRES Workers

LD141607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 81 p 1

[Text of L. Brezhnev message: "Remarkable Achievements"]

[Text] To all who participated in the construction and the creation of equipment for the unique 1.2 million-kilowatt power unit at the Kostroma GRES.

Dear Comrades:

It was with a feeling of great pride in our country's working class, scientists and specialists that the CPSU Central Committee received the report on the ahead-of-schedule commissioning of the 1.2 million-kilowatt power unit with its single-shaft turbine assembly--the biggest in the world at a thermal power station--at the Kostroma GRES.

I warmly and cordially congratulate you on this remarkable achievement of the country's science and technology. It is clear evidence of the tremendous potential now at the disposal of our socialist economy.

As a result of close businesslike cooperation among scientists, designers and planners, construction and installation workers, the collectives of the Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavoo, Elektrosila, Krasnyykotelshchik and Zaporozhtransformator production associations and others, the creation of the equipment, its installation and adjustment and also the construction of power station facilities were implemented in a short space of time and to a high standard.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses confidence that you will fulfill with honor the socialist pledges adopted for a fitting greeting for our party's 26th congress and will exert all your efforts, knowledge and accumulated experience to ensure the speediest assimilation of the power unit's planned technical and economic indicators.

I wish you, dear comrades, good health, new achievements in labor, happiness and prosperity.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

Bratsk-Ust-Ilimsk Workers

LD141647 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] To the construction and installation workers, designers, operators and all who participated in the creation of the Bratsk-Ust-Ilimsk territorial-production complex.

Dear comrades!

I heartily congratulate you on completing the construction of the Ust-Ilimsk GES and bringing into operation the first stage of the Ust-Ilimsk cellulose works, which has a capacity of 250,000 tons of green cellulose per year.

It is a joy to note that the Ust-Ilimsk GES, which was passed by a state commission with a rating of "excellent," has already returned to the national economy all the costs laid out on creating it and is working reliably and efficiently. The selfless labor of builders, assemblers and operatives and fruitful cooperation among CEMA member-countries made it possible, within a short time and in the severe conditions of the Siberian tayga, to create on the basis of the principles of socialist economic integration a new giant of timber chemistry with advanced equipment for the comprehensive processing of timber.

The successful completion of construction of these important economic projects is inseparably connected with the great organizational and politico-educative work done by party, trade-union and Komsomol organizations which skillfully guide labor collectives' initiative and energy toward realizing the party's great designs.

It is with great warmth that I recall our meetings and conversations in Bratsk. I am sure that the thousands-strong collective of Bratskgesstroy and all involved in the construction of the Bratsk-Ust-Ilimsk territorial production complex will give a worthy reception to the 26th CPSU Congress and will attain fresh achievements in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

I wish you, dear comrades, good health and happiness.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

BODYUL VIEWS ATTITUDES ON INNOVATION IN MOLDAVIA

LD141447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 81 p 2

[Special correspondents B. Yevladov and Yu. Makhrin interview with I.I. Bodyul, "for 20 years first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee and recently appointed deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers," under the rubric "Party Life: For a Leninist Style of Work": "A Feeling for the New"]

[Excerpt] Kishinev--[Question] Moldavia is one of the first [republics] in the country to have embarked on the use of qualitatively new organizational forms and economic relations in agriculture. As is well known, this experience has been approved in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the further development of the specialization and concentration of agricultural production on the basis of interfarm cooperation [kooperatsiya] and agroindustrial integration." How has the breaking down of old, habitual notions proceeded?

[Answer] It seems to me that a concept like "breaking down" can scarcely be used here. In implementing large-scale transformations in the countryside, the Moldavian CP Central Committee and Council of Ministers did not take a single decision obliging anyone to act in such a way and no other. We studied the phenomena taking place, assessed and generalized them, made the necessary amendments, argued, and finally persuaded people, but we did not bring pressure to bear on anyone.

Take the creation of rayon mechanization and electrification associations, which made it possible to concentrate equipment on an interfarm basis. People frequently ask: Who is the author of this idea? I cannot cite names, for the real authors here are the republic's many machine operators and specialists, kokkhoz chairmen and party workers.

Back in the late sixties the Central Committee of the republic's Communist Party and the raykoms began to receive proposals from people for the development and introduction of a more effective form of utilizing machinery in the countryside. At sessions of kolkhoz boards, leading workers' rallies, party conferences and meetings of communists, people suggested transferring from the dispersed utilization of equipment to its concentration on a rayon scale. This decision was prompted by life itself. For instance, if industrial production methods are used, 18 different machines are required in the production of sugar beet, 16 in the production of corn and 15 in the production of sunflowers and tomatoes. It is beyond the power of each farm to acquire them, and in addition their use is complicated, particularly in small-scale production. Another point, to make good use of modern equipment, repair plants and shops and technical servicing stations are needed. And so gradually the conviction strengthened: Yes, equipment must be concentrated. In March 1973 the Chadyr-Lungskiy Raykom reported to the Central Committee that the rayon kolkhozes council--and all the chairman were members--had expressed itself in favor of creating a mechanization and electrification association.

I confess that this decision put me on my guard: It was spring. The harvesting toil was about to begin, but here they were undertaking reorganization. That was what I was thinking when I went to Chadyr-Lunga. The machine operators and specialists, chairmen and party organization secretaries gathered at the raykom. I sat and listened. And I left there fully convinced that people here had not approached the new matter casually but had weighed all the pros and cons a hundred times.

And the very first year of the new-style work justified expectations. Well, after the "reconnaissance in force" people elsewhere also set about creating associations. They are now operating successfully throughout the republic, in every rayon.

[Question] You said that in studying the phenomena taking place you have assessed and encouraged them and convinced people without bringing pressure to bear on anyone. Well, but what if someone still stuck to his own positions and thus prevented the assimilation of the new?

[Answer] Above all I think the following stipulation should be made. A certain conservatism is inherent in human consciousness and because of this the new is born in anguish. The old always remains stronger than the new for a while, Lenin wrote. Of course, we must take into account this feature of human psychology and know how to persuade people patiently and indeed to argue with them, proving our correctness on the basis of specific facts.

Here is one such convincing example. In Oknitskiy Rayon, when the interfarm mechanization association was being created it was not joined by the economically strongest kolkhoz, the "Mayak" Kolkhoz, for many years successfully led by Hero of Socialist Labor V. Kozlovskiy. Soon, however, the leader could ascertain that the other farms, relying on the aid of the new association, had begun to come out ahead in terms of development rates. Life itself confirmed the advantages of concentrating equipment.

We have never driven anyone to follow unconditionally any particular new form of organizing matters, just as no one is forbidden to experiment. For instance, the Orgeyevskiy Raykom was one of the initiators of meat production concentration. It was not afraid to take a certain risk, to assume the hard burden of the trailblazers.

Well, arguments and discussions had to be conducted almost every day. For instance, the Chadyr-Lunga Association has been fully financially autonomous from the first. And we saw that this was a reliable and correct option. Rybnitskiy Raykom First Secretary A. Chekoy--he is now a minister--believed that financial autonomy was not necessary, that accounts should be reckoned on the basis of the actual prime cost of output. The dispute was heated but the sides stuck to their opinions, to to speak. Time was needed for the person who was wrong to be persuaded of this. Now the Rybnitsa Association is also fully financially autonomous.

[Question] But what if a person pays no attention to reasonable arguments in a dispute and does not trust that excellent agitation worker--life?

[Answer] There are such people, unfortunately. Once again take an example from economic practice. This time let us touch on a difficult sector like construction. Perhaps you have heard that the sliding shuttering and then the modular-progressive shuttering method [metod skolzyashchey a zatem obemno-perestavnoy opalubki] has given a good account of itself in practice in this country and abroad. The republic Communist Party Central Committee attached important significance to this in the struggle to accelerate and improve the quality of our construction sites. It transpired, however, that some leaders, including Polissar, the republic's deputy construction minister, had taken a strange stance: While they were verbally "for" it, in reality they were wholly "against." The Central Committee Bureau sternly rebuked him and endorsed his record card, for his incorrect attitude toward leading experience, his bureaucratism and red tape. You would have thought that the leader would have started pondering and set about introducing the innovation. But no, he did not. Naturally, he was dismissed.

It also happens that a leader may be energetic and zealous but loses his perspective in his work and marks time. In our day to stop means to lag behind. Matters start suffering straight away. It was precisely for this that the Moldavian CP Central Committee Bureau released B. Dobrovan, first secretary of the Teleneshtskiy Raykom, from his duties.

The virus of inertia is dangerous. All the more so since you sometimes cannot recognize it that simply. For instance, one worker is perfectly capable of achieving success but he "saves" his own energy and waits: Let the others take a bite at something new and I will see what happens. In another worker--inert, unenterprising, or arrogant--the feeling for the new has been blunted and although he no longer draws the cart he continues to employ his guile, to try to be clever in an attempt to embellish the situation and to refer to "objective" causes.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES ALMALYK AKTIV ON MINING COMBINE

LD091303 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 26 December 1980 on page 1 carries a 1,000-word UZTAG report under the headline "The Motherland Awaits Metal From Almalyk: From the Party Economic Aktiv Meeting," on the 26 December 1980 Almalyk city party-economic aktiv meeting at which "the participants discussed tasks of party and economic organizations to ensure steady work and accelerated modernization of the Almalyk V.I. Lenin mining and metallurgical combine." The report states that Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, "addressed the meeting."

BRIEFS

TIMBER SHIPMENT--The Amur Steamship Company's dry cargo ship Baltiyskiy-65 delivered the year's first export timber to Iwakuni, Japan, from Vanino today. The ship reports that despite stormy weather the voyage was successful. The motorship Baltiyskiy-72 has left Posyet for Naoetsu with more than 2,000 cubic meters of timber on board. In 1981 the Amur Steamship Company will haul nearly 23 million tons of national economic cargo to cities and settlements of Priamurye, Sakhalin, the far north and Japan. During the new 5-year plan period the freight turnover in the steamship line will increase 35.7 percent. To facilitate this, new ships will supplement the line, the Komsomolsk-na-Amure cargo port will be built and the new freight area of the Khabarovsk port on Krasnaya Rechka will be commissioned. Reconstruction of the freight area in Pokrovka will be completed. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 6 Jan 81 OW]

FAR EAST PLANE SERVICE--The distance between the western and northwestern regions of the Soviet Union was shortened by the recent maiden flight of an IL-62. In early January, TU-154's began regular service with stops at Leningrad, Omsk, Bratsk, Yakutsk and Magadan. This route is flown on Thursdays and Saturdays. In April yet another route will be flown by the IL-62 between Moscow and Magadan via Krasnoyarsk and Yakutsk. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0815 GMT 13 Jan 81 SK]

MAGADAN MARITIME PORT WORK--The state commission has signed a deed of transfer accepting a series of projects at the Magadan maritime port. The main project is the construction of the sixth mooring. The new port facility will allow the simultaneous processing of two vessels. [Text] [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East at 0815 GMT 13 Jan 81 SK]

RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS FOR 11-14 JANUARY

LD130406/LD150257 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow domestic service in Russian on 11-14 January. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

11 January

Spring water is being delivered from the mountains to permanent pastures in Dzhizakskaya Oblast through a new steel pipeline: 11,000 hectares of pasture have been irrigated. Uzbek land improvers are also laying pipelines to pastures in Baysunskiy Rayon and the (Kakpotakskiy) Massif in the Kyzylkums. (2330 GMT)

12 January

Azot Association chemical workers in Novomoskovsk, Tuliskaya Oblast, have produced 1,500 tons of above-plan mineral fertilizers. Over the last 5-Year Plan, Tula chemical workers have supplied more than 200,000 tons of above-plan mineral fertilizers to agricultural workers in the Non-Chernozem Zone. The first inspection of seeds has been completed in Saratovskaya Oblast. Laboratory analysis data show that the seeds are in good condition; those to be used for the spring field are mainly of first class quality. They are all zoned varieties and chiefly of local selection. The grain crop will occupy more than 4 million hectares this year and barley is to be extended by 500,000 hectares. (0500 GMT)

Kokchetavskaya Oblast has decided to sell over 2 million tons of grain to the state. (0900 GMT)

14 January

Collective and state farms are faced with the task of extending the areas sown to grain and pulse crops this spring. Transportation of corn and sunflower seeds has started from the south of the country, where they are produced, to the north and central areas. Sowing of new highly productive strains will be carried out next spring on more than 5 million hectares. This year, collective and state farms will also have to increase considerably their production of soya, buckwheat, millet and sorghum. Snow retention is being carried out on vast areas of the country. Moisture is being accumulated on the fields of Kazakhstan, the Urals, along the Volga and Siberia. In many eastern farms, this work has been completed and the process is now being repeated. (0100 GMT)

Odesskaya Oblast farms have completed preparation of seeds, all spring fields, almost 500,000 hectares, will be sown to first class seeds. Much has been done to improve the quality of seeds of perennial grasses. This month, an alfalfa seed-processing plant has been commissioned. This enterprise will being 3,000 tons of sowing material to highest quality every year. (0700 GMT)

Spring fieldwork has begun in the south of the country. A TASS correspondent reports from Turkmenia that the virgin land farms in the Karakumskiy Canal Zone were the first to complete plowing of land for cotton and other spring crops.

In the North Caucasus, Dagestanskaya's vine growers are planting on the mountain slopes; it is planned to have 100,000 hectares under vine cultivation in the republic by the end of the new 5-year plan, and to bring grape production up to 700,000 tons, twice as much as was gathered in 1980. Farms in Ukraine are expanding planting of soya. This year 5 times as much area is devoted to it as at the beginning of the 10th 5-Year Plan. Scientists have provided 14 new high-yield varieties; for instance, the Belosnezhka variety yielded 5 and 3/4 quintals more per hectare than the standard variety in tests in Nikolayevskaya and Poltavaskaya Oblasts. The Kirovogradskaya-5 soya also has good qualities. Both of these varieties may be harvested by combine. (1100 GMT)

APN COMMENTATOR REVIEWS SOVIET GRAIN PRODUCTION

AU131726 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Jan 81 p 6

[Article by Gleb Spiridonov, APN political commentator: "A Promising Decade; USSR: Ways To Solve the Grain Problem"]

[Excerpts] The plan for the Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-1985 and the Period Through 1990, currently being discussed by the Soviet public, envisages that in the 11th 5-Year Plan average annual grain production will amount to 238-243 million tons. However, such a harvest will not yet resolve the problem of domestic fulfillment. To satisfy the country's needs not only for grain for human consumption (that problem ceased to exist in the USSR long ago) but also for fodder grain, at least 1 ton per capita, meaning roughly 280-285 million tons must be produced. That amount can be achieved in the Soviet Union, according to experts' views, in 1990.

The overall grain harvest planned for this 5-year plan (238-243 million tons) has aroused doubts in the Western press about the feasibility of that plan, about socialist agriculture's potential to resolve the grain problem. Yet each agricultural expert knows that large cooperatives, such as kolkhozes and sovkhozes equipped with high-performance modern technology and armed with advanced agricultural science, are capable of resolving the extensive task of increasing grain production.

The optimism of Soviet agricultural experts is based not on favorable climatic conditions but on more extensive realistic possibilities and well-founded calculations. About 27 percent of all investments in the country's national economy are now earmarked for agro-industrial complexes. New, highly productive technology for cultivating and harvesting grain is being introduced in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In 1985 cooperatives will receive 115 million tons in standard units of mineral fertilizer alone (that is 26.7 million tons in terms of a 100 percent content of nutriment), which will make it possible to markedly increase the fertilization of grain.

A great increment of grain will be yielded by irrigated land, on which--under the Soviet Union's conditions--harvest results are twice that of nonirrigated land. Irrigated land is also less liable to the vagaries of nature. In the current 11th 5-Year Plan, by means of state investments an additional 3.4-3.6 million hectares of irrigated land, including 1-1.5 million hectares of land for grain production, are to be made fertile.

An important untapped potential for grain production lies, finally, in improving seed production. Because of measures taken by agricultural bodies 90 percent of the cultivated area is to be sown with new, highly productive seeds, increasing the yields of grain by 20 percent according to experts's calculations.

Needless to say, in certain years weather conditions in the Soviet Union, with its various adverse climatic factors, will continue to exert influence on the grain yields. However, as the experience of preceding years has shown, Soviet agriculture has an increasingly greater potential to substantially reduce the adverse impact of weather on yields. Additional measures are planned in that respect for the new 5-year plan--extensively introducing new grain varieties that are resistant to the vagaries of nature, reducing fieldwork duration, introducing new methods of tilling soil on large areas and so forth.

Soviet experts regard the successful implementation of these measures as a realistic way to resolve the grain problem and fulfill the country's needs with its own grain. That does not mean, however, that the Soviet Union will completely withdraw from the international grain market. In this decade it will probably have to purchase additional quantities of fodder grain, but in the future it may become a great wheat exporter.